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NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ATTACKS CLAIM OF NATO'S NEED 'TO ARM TO CATCH UP'

LD151056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0511 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--In a commentary today, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND strongly opposes the claim by Western politicians and media that NATO needs "to arm to catch up" and their desire to combine this with a proposal for armament control to the Soviet Union.

The paper notes in this respect: "Western newspapers have now confirmed this plan again. At the same time, they have tried to disguise the intention which formed part of it: of changing the approximate balance in military forces at present existing in the world in favor of the West. There is talk of 'arming to catch up' instead of just arming. There is an exhaustive discussion going on as to where the new nuclear weapon carriers should be stationed in Western Europe and yet, despite all this, the well-sounding words 'armament control' are constantly on everyone's lips."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND examines the background of this campaign and writes: "In the first place, the phrase 'arming to catch up' has been specially invented to suggest to people in Western Europe that NATO has fallen behind in armaments. This is backed both by the age-old lie about an alleged 'danger from the East' and by the dishonest 'game of numbers' which has been played for years at the Vienna talks and by which the military balance of forces in central Europe is falsely represented.

"Second, the public fuss as to where new missiles or cruise missiles are to be stationed is likewise meant to confuse the West European public. By means of artificially instigated debates as to where, the aim is to prevent any discussion at all as to what and why.

"Third, talk about proposals for 'armament control' is also designed to undermine the growing opposition of wide circles to NATO's concept of an armament drive. In the final analysis, however, this term speaks for itself. It is not controlled disarmament that is wanted; it is 'controlled' armament.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND draws the conclusion: "Yet again then, Western announcements of increased efforts for detente and disarmament remain empty words. Behind a smokescreen of words, the aim is to create a whole system of new aggressive weapons in Western Europe which will be an obstacle to the course of detente and disarmament. This course, which is hostile to peace, urges the peoples of Europe to vigilance and new mass actions to stop the arms race."

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU161949 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Aug 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Joint Bulgarian-Afghan communique on the visit of Shah Wali, Politburo member and secretary of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee of Afghanistan, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria]

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Dr Shah Wali, Politburo member and secretary of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee of Afghanistan, deputy prime minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, paid an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 8 to 12 August 1979.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, received Dr Shah Wali and had a cordial friendly talk with him.

Dr Shah Wali delivered to Comrade Todor Zhivkov a message from Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Comrade Shah Wali laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum. He also visited historical and cultural monuments, industrial enterprises and agroindustrial complexes in Pleven, Ruse and Tolbukhin okrugs and also the city of Varna. He also visited some summer resorts.

During the talks which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Dr Shah Wali, Politburo member and secretary of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee of Afghanistan, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, reviewed the relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries and also the prospects for their further strengthening and developing. They also exchanged views on certain internal issues.

The talks were attended by: on the Bulgarian side--Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Stoyu Kyosev, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Spas Georgiev, deputy minister of foreign trade; Petur Nikolov, deputy minister of national education; Stoyan Radoslavov, Bulgarian ambassador to Afghanistan; Asparukh Papalezov, chief of the "Fifth" Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Aleksandur Strezov, chief of the office of the minister of foreign affairs.

On the Afghan side--Mohammad Sediq Alemyar, minister of planning; (Gul Dad), deputy minister of specializel higher education; Shah Mohammad Dost, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Mohammad Hakim Malyar, deputy minister of commerce; Abdul Dzhalil Dzhamili, Afghan charge d'affaires ad interim to Bulgaria; Dr Rafik Shamreiz, chief of the Third Political Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mohammad Nazir Hobab, deputy chief of the Department for Bilateral Economic Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affiars, and Dr Mohammad Osman, director general at the Ministry for Planning.

Minister Petur Mladenov briefed Shah Wali on the successes of the Bulgarian people at the stage of building a developed socialist society and on the foreign political activity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He emphasized that the Bulgarian people are following with a feeling of wholehearted sympathy and international solidarity the successes of the Afghan people in building their new life and in defending their achievements.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is convinced that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will continue to be a major factor of peace, progress and stability in this area and in the whole of Asia.

The Bulgarian side supports the peaceful policy and efforts of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for strengthening the revolution and condemns the interference of imperialism, international reaction and their servants in its domestic affairs.

Minister Shah Wali briefed Petur Mladenov on the trend toward achieving basic socio-economic transformation in Afghanistan aiming at finally liquidating the remnants of the old oppressive regimes, at securing conditions for a gradual transition toward building the basis of a new society free from exploitation and for the Afghan people's struggle for the defense of the revolution, and at unmasking and rebuffing the encroachments of imperialism, domestic and international reaction.

On behalf of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee of Afghanistan, of the Revolutionary Council and of the government and the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Dr Shah Wali expressed deep gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to the Bulgarian people for their active, selfless and consistent support, for the cause of the April revolution and for the progressive domestic and peaceful foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Afghan side highly appreciates the great achievements of the Bulgarian people in building socialism and also the principled policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria aiming at continuing and deepening the process of detente, at establishing a lasting peace throughout the world, and more particularly it appreciates the constructive policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria aimed at establishing an atmosphere of confidence, good neighborliness and mutual beneficial cooperation among the Balkan countries.

During the talks, the two ministers unanimously noted that the historic victory of the people's April revolution opened favorable possibilities for setting the Bulgarian-Afghan relations on a new qualitative basis. They expressed the determination of their governments to work to optimally utilize those possibilities and for further strengthening the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Bulgarian and Afghan peoples.

The two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the increasing development of trade and economic relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They reaffirmed their readiness to continue encouraging the expansion of trade between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Acclaiming the establishment of a joint Bulgarian-Afghan Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, the two sides noted that the cooperation has acquired a specific meaning: a stable and long-term nature. They emphasized their mutual interest in further expanding cooperation in the spheres of agriculture, transportation, industry, science and technology.

Minister Petur Mladenov reaffirmed the Bulgarian Government's readiness to contribute, within the framework of its potential, to the implementation of the first 5-Year Plan on the socioeconomic development of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The two sides expressed their intentions to develop cultural relations as a major factor in bringing the peoples of Bulgaria and Afghanistan to better know each other. On the occasion of the commemoration in 1981 of the 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state, both sides reaffirmed their readiness to support the marking of that anniversary in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan so that the public can become acquainted, through that noteworthy jubilee, with the Bulgarian people and with the development of the European civilization.

During the visit, the following documents were signed: a consular convention, an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation, an agreement on visa-free regime, an agreement on economic and scientific-technical cooperation, an agreement on granting credit by the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a working regulation for the Bulgarian-Afghan intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, an agreement on cooperation in agriculture, food industry and land reclamation, a protocol on cooperation between the two ministries of foreign affairs and an agreement on cooperation between Bulgarian radio and television and the Afghan people's radio and television.

During the exchange of views on the international situation, an identity of stands on basic issues was established.

The two ministers noted that it was necessary to make more insistent efforts for strengthening world peace, for making international detente into an irreversible process and for consistently spreading it in all parts of the world, including in Asia.

The two sides reaffirmed their views that a development of the process of political detente could be guaranteed only when it can be complemented with detente in the military sphere. They emphasized that the signing of the latest Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons is of particular importance for strengthening peace and international security. They are convinced that the entry of the treaty into force will be a major form of progress along the paty to limiting the arms race.

The two sides pointed out the need of convening a world disarmament conference which will be a major step toward reducing the threat of a new world war and toward creating favorable conditions for achieving the ultimate aim--a general and full disarmament under strict and effective international control.

Emphasizing the importance of the CSCE Final Act, the two sides expressed the hope that the 1980 Madrid meeting would help implement the Helsinki Final Act as long-term program for action, to strengthen security and develop cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The two ministers emphasized the importance of the latest initiative of the socialist countries regarding the convocation of a political conference with the participation of all European countries, the United States and Canada.

Discussing the situation in Asia, the two sides stated that relations among the countries in Asia, as well as throughout the world, must be based on the principles of the right of each people to chose their own political and social system, to denounce the use of force or threat of force and to respect the sovereignty, border integrity, noninterference in domestic affairs, equality and mutually beneficial cooperation in the economic and other spheres. The two sides declared themselves in favor of resolving, by peaceful means, the existing political differences between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Pakistan, which is of interest to peace and security in this area and in the whole of the world.

The two sides consistently declared themselves in favor of establishing a lasting peace and security in Asia with the joint efforts of all Asian countries.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan reiterated their international solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people and, together with all peace-loving forces, they firmly support the constructive stand of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that is aimed at establishing peace and strengthening security in Southeast Asia.

They support the efforts of the people of Laos for a peaceful and progressive development of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and acclaim the historic victory of the Kampuchean people which resulted in the toppling of the man-hating regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary.

They support the peaceful and independent unification of Korea without any foreign intervention.

The two ministers expressed their belief that the upcoming sixth conference of states and government leaders of the nonalined countries in Havana will substantially contribute to resolving urgent international problems and strengthening the unity of the movement and its anti-imperialist orientation. The Bulgarian side highly appraised the role of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as an active participant in the nonalined countries' movement.

The two ministers declared their support for establishing just, equitable and mutually beneficial international economic relations and for liquidating any discrimination in international trade. They confirmed the irrevocable right of all countries to freely dispose of their natural resources.

The two sides expressed their concern over the growing threat to Middle East peace and security and condemned the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian separatist dealing. They reaffirmed their stand that an all-embracing solution of the Middle East problem can be found only through the full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and through the realization of the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine to create their own independent state. The two sides declared themselves in favor of resolving the conflict with the participation of all interested countries, including the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

The two sides acclaimed the efforts of the independent countries of Africa aimed at rallying all anticolonial and anti-imperialist forces and expressed full support for the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia in their struggle to strengthen their revolutionary achievements.

They expressed solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and of South Africa for freedom and true national independence and also condemned the policy of racism and apartheid followed by the South African Republic.

The two ministers warmly acclaimed the heroic victory of the Sandinist Front and the Nicaraguan people over the bloody Somoza dictatorship and expressed support for the efforts of the Provisional Government of the National Restoration of Nicaragua in leading the country along the path to democratic development and social progress.

Noting the major role of the UN Organization in strengthening peace and international security, the two ministers expressed the need for increasing the effectiveness of that world organization by strictly observing its statutes.

The two sides appreciated the results of the visit of Dr Shah Wali, Politburo member and secretary of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee of Afghanistan, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Repu lic of Afghanistan, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. They are unanimous that the results of the conducted talks are in keeping with the new qualitative stage in the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. A mutual belief was expressed that the present visit will give further impetus to the future strengthening, developing and deepening of the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

Comrade Shah Wali expressed cordial gratitude for the cordial welcome and hospitality accorded to him and to those accompanying him.

Dr Shah Wali, Politburo member and secretary of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee of Afghanistan, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, invited Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay an official, friendly visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

FINAL TALKS HELD WITH VIETNAMESE MILITARY DELEGATION

AU162105 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 16 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Talks between the delegation of the Vietnamese People's Army led by Col Gen Chu Huy Man, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Vietnamese People's Army, and a delegation of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration led by Col Gen Kiril Kosev concluded today.

Protocol on cooperation and mutual relations between the two armies' main political administrations and a plan on their cooperation were signed.

STANISHEV MEETS SPANISH CP'S GOMEZ 16 AUGUST

AU162106 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 16 Aug 79 AU

[Text] On 16 August Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, met Alvarez Santiago Gomez, member of the Executive Committee of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee, who is on holiday in Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

During the talk, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged information on the two parties' activities at the present. Mutual readiness for further developing the relations between the BCP and the Spanish Communist Party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and in the interest of joint communist ideals was expressed.

LEADERS ATTEND CHILDREN'S ASSEMBLY OPENING 16 AUGUST

AU161812 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Aug 79 AU

[Summary] The International Children's Assembly opened on 16 August in Sofia. Children from 80 countries throughout the world are taking part in the assembly's activities.

Lyudmila Zhivkova spoke at the opening ceremony.

"Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, read a greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman. Greetings messages from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Kurt Waldheim, and state leaders from many countries were also read."

"The following comrades attended the opening ceremony: Todor Zhivkov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Peko Takov, Petur Tanchev, Tsola Dragoycheva, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Georgi Yordanov, Stoyan Mikhaylov and Nacho Papazov."

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS--(Mir Ahmad Gorboz), the newly appointed ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to Bulgaria, and Gil Miguel Angel Espeche, the newly appointed Argentine ambassador to Bulgaria, have arrived in the country. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Aug 79 AU]

POLISH MINISTER, YORDANOV TALK--Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politiburo candidate member and Council of Ministers deputy chairman, today received Edward Kovalczyk, Polish minister of communications. During the cordial and friendly talks, issues connected with expanding the cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of communications were discussed. Pando Vanchev, minister of communications, also attended the talks. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 16 Aug 79 AU]

BOZHINOV, STOYCHEV AT VARNA MEETING--On 16 August Comrades Todor Bozhinov and Todor Stoychev took part in a meeting of the Varna city, party and state aktiv, at which plan implementation and the expansion of "Varna" thermoelectric plant were discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 16 Aug 79 AU]

ANDREW YOUNG RESIGNATION REPORTED, DRAWS COMMENT

Initial Report

LD162010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] As a result of Israeli pressure and the fierce campaign waged by American Zionists, Andrew Young resigned last night from the post of U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. President Carter has accepted his resignation. The reason for the attacks on Young was his recent meeting with PLO UN observer Terzi.

Correspondent Commentary

LD162017 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] During his entire political career alongside President Carter, Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, maintained a singular position. His opponents have finally achieved what they wanted: Young resigned yesterday. Michal Stas, our correspondent in New York, has sent this report:

Only 4 weeks ago, after the so-called massacre at a White House meeting, President Carter had only words of praise for Andrew Young. To Young's credit, relations with about 50 states of the world had been improved.

A White House spokesman has called the rumors that Carter reprimanded Young slanderous. American newspapers, however, did not forget to publish these slanders, above all that Young had accused former Presidents Nixon and Ford of racist views. They did not, of course, forget to mention that the black U.S. ambassador, a former active participant in the struggle for human rights, has stated that in his country, there are hundreds--maybe even thousands--of political prisoners. All this, obviously, did not matter. His singular position was based on the fact that his political past and activity has been bringing to the White House the permanent support of the black voters and population. This is why it was reasoned with Young: He was to help once more with the election of his protector and he could be sure to get an executive post in the American Government.

In the eyes of the important group of black Americans the age of Young--he is 47--his longstanding cooperation with Dr Martin Luther King and his impressive views on many problems of present-day America were the highest political qualifications.

Andrew Young has announced his resignation from the post of ambassador to the United Nations. President Carter accepted it immediately. What has happened to explain the president's throwing him over the side of the government ship? In July, as has been reported by Zionist circles, Young allegedly met with a PLO UN representative, Terzi. Tel Aviv made itself heard immediately and together with it the whole Washington Zionist lobby. The United States has an agreement with Israel and has pledged that it will not negotiate with representatives of the Palestinian people. Andrew Young informed the government that this meeting indeed took place. He admitted that he had no instructions from his government but at the same time assured that he acted with all his powers for the benefit of the United States. It was too late, however. As Jody Powell has said: Sharks could smell the blood. Zionist organizations in the United States immediately joined in the moves and began to pressure the government. The noose thrown around Young's neck by his enemies began to get tighter.

Andrew Young has resigned. Black Americans are losing in him a man who, for the first time in American history, represented them in such a high diplomatic post. It was only an illusion but now even this is lost. And the worst of all: All feel that Young has been sacrificed under the pressure of a foreign government. As it seems, and as is hinted by black representatives, the departure of Young is the last nail in President Carter's coffin of hope for reelection as American president.

HOFFMANN-LED TU DELEGATION VISITS FINNISH TU, CP OFFICES

LD162122 Prague CTK in English 1918 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Helsinki--A delegation of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, led by its chairman, Karel Hoffmann, visited on Thursday the headquarters of Finland's second largest trade union organization--the Confederation of Salaried Employees (TVK)--and met with its chairman Oso Laakso.

Representatives of the two trade union organizations exchanged information on the present tasks of their unions, the preparations for the forthcoming European trade union conference in Geneva, and expressed interest in developing further contacts and cooperation.

Later in the day the delegation was received in the seat of the Finnish Communist Party.

The delegation will visit Tampere on Friday and will be received by trade union representatives and leading officials of the town.

The delegation will end its visit to Finland on Sunday.

ROMANIAN TRANSIT CONDITIONS REMAIN UNCHANGED

LD162211 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] Here is information for our motorists who are vacationing in the Bulgarian People's Republic or are getting ready for a facation there: On their behalf we asked today at the governmental Committee for Foreign Tourism about the conditions of transit by way of Romanian territory. According to the latest information, there have been no changes and therefore the announcement which was published in our mass media on 2 [as heard] August still applies.

RUDE PRAVO REVIEWS MOSCOW CONGRESS OF POLITICAL SCIENTISTS

AU161241 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Aug 79 pp 1, 6 AU

[Jarmila Houfova article: "For the Sake of Detente"]

[Excerpt] From Monday through Saturday the Congress [of the International Association of Political Sciences] will be held at Moscow University on the Lenin Hills and will consist of dozens of meetings of committees and sections and of specialized sessions.

This is the first time that the world congress of this international association is taking place in a socialist country. [paragraph continues]

It is characteristic of the process of detente that scientists of diverse world outlooks and diverse political convictions can conduct a dialog even in such a sensitive sphere as political science, which has always been the cause of sharp ideological confrontations. The confrontations will undoubtedly continue--ideological struggle does not and cannot have a declining tendency. What is important, however, is that the participants in the congress should not introduce into the talks aspects of psychological warfare, that they should be guided by a scientific search for truth and proceed from the recognition of the reality of the present world, because this is the only way of improving mutual understanding among nations. It is also a prerequisite for the fruitfulness of the dialog and usefulness of the meetings.

It is directly symbolic that it is in the capital of the country which mankind views as the bearer of the peace-banner that the subject of peace policy becomes the focus of the congress' attention. For the first time since its establishment in 1949 the international association submits such a significant topic to the plenary session. This topic justly enjoys the greatest interest.

The second topic is the policy of development and transformations of systems and the third topic the accumulation of political findings since 1949.

Apart from these three main topics a number of sessions of research committees and sections of the international association as well as extraordinary sessions devoted to special issues will be held in the course of the congress.

During their sojourn in Moscow the participants in the congress will have an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the life and work of the Soviet people, with the results of Soviet science and with the rich culture of the capital.

PREMIER STROUGAL RECEIVES SOVIET ENVOY 16 AUGUST

LD162204 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in Prague today. They discussed topical questions on further deepening cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

RUDE PRAVO: NO TRUCE IN IDEOLOGICAL BATTLE

AU161106 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Battle in Which There Is No Truce"]

[Text] The international situation is characterized by the growing importance and authority of the world socialist community, by the continuing progress of the revolutionary process in the capitalist and, especially, in the developing countries, by the deepening crisis of capitalism and by the escalating battle of the peace-loving masses throughout the world for the maintenance of peace. The efforts for international detente--a significant part having been the Soviet-American meeting in Vienna and the signing of the SALT II treaty--are successfully continuing. However, as in the past, in easing the tension, it is necessary now, too, to overcome quite a few obstacles.

Imperialism has not abandoned its plans to brake the process of detente and to return the world to the period of sharpened confrontations. Imperialism is striving to change the correlation of forces in the world in its own favor through feverish armament and it is striving to weaken the unity of the socialist community and of all progressive forces and to split and suppress the national liberation movement.

That is why the Conference of Central Committee Secretaries of the Fraternal Socialist Countries, held this July in Berlin, stressed the necessity "of actively warding off all attempts of the aggressive circles of imperailism and of other reactionary forces to frustrate the process of detente and to escalate feverish armament through hostile campaigns against the socialist countries and by deepening enmity among the nations..."

Yes, the endeavors aimed at easing tension and at consolidating peace is a complicated political and no less complicated ideological struggle. Under the conditions of the present international situation ideological work is becoming extremely significant. It is necessary to permeate the minds of millions of people's masses with the knowledge that the fight to maintain peace is complicated and that it requires daily, untiring efforts. Hand in hand with efforts for detente, it is therefore necessary also to step up the effectiveness of ideological work and to fight against the bourgeois ideology. To put it simply, on the ideological battlefront it is impossible to stop or to slow down--it is a battle that knows no truce.

The basic factor of detente is that the authority of the Soviet Union and of other socialist countries has grown throughout the world. Hundreds of millions of peace-loving people throughout the world are supporting the Soviet foreign policy, the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist community, aimed at consolidating peace. It is an important task of ideological work to point out the Leninist principles of this foreign policy and the positive results achieve in implementing it.

The process of detente, which is progressing, is nevertheless meeting with obstacles. There are periods when detente progresses more rapidly, and periods when detente is achieved only at the cost of the socialist countries' extraordinary efforts. Ideological work should explain the laws governing detente, its motive forces and prospects.

The fact that the process of detente is bound up with the overcoming of a series of obstacles is primarily connected with the fact that imperialism is striving to escalate feverish armament, introduce new weapons and arms systems, and thus undermine peaceful development. But simultaneously imperialism is striving to harm the socialist countries and the international communist and workers movement both politically and ideologically and to undermine the political, ideological and moral prestige of socialism, creating with the aid of the "Chinese card" a second front in the battle against the socialist community.

Among the instruments used by imperialism are also lies about the "Soviet threat" and about the "expansionism" of socialist countries in Asia and Africa. After the Vienna meeting the arsenal of these malicious slanders of imperialism was enriched by claims that are no less false, namely that SALT II is not advantageous for Western Europe and that is means unilateral concessions on the part of the United States and NATO. But the fact is that the conclusion of SALT II is beneficial both for the Soviet Union and the United States, as well as--and to the same extent--for all peace-loving mankind, since the reduction of strategic arms represents an important step toward consolidating peace.

The "Soviet military threat" does not exist. But it is an objective reality that there exists a real threat to world peace as represented by the feverish armament pursued by the United States and the NATO pact. The Washington NATO session approved a dangerous line, the substance of which is rapid armament, primarily in the sphere of the most dangerous weapons. Imperialism is not only arming itself; at the same time its anticommunist centers are continuing to develop malicious anticommunist campaigns against the socialist countries, against peace and progress.

The fact that imperialism represents an acute threat to world peace must be constantly illustrated to the millions of the people's masses. In this way they can be activated for a yet more persistent fight for the maintenance of peace--of that peace which is not decided on at large international negotiations sessions, but in which each and every one of us is sharing.

Contemporary capitalism is in a deep and comprehensive crisis. In order to cover up its true causes it is striving, first, to manipulate in a refined way the public opinion among its own population and, second, to conceal from the world public opinion its true substance. That is also why the imperialist centers are spreading false claims about some kind of expansion by the socialist countries in Africa and Asia. They are covering up the fact that the main cause of the growing national liberation struggle are objective socioeconomic conditions. That is why it is necessary for the ideological work to unmask not only the falseness of such campaigns, but also the reasons leading their authors to ideological campaigns against socialism.

The Berlin Conference of the Central Committee Secretaries of the Fraternal Parties of Socialist Countries stressed that it is necessary: "Apart from the political and diplomatic efforts to develop intensive ideological activities, in which one should explain to the public of all countries the responsibility of imperialism and of NATO military circles for feverish armament and the uselessness of all attempts to shift the blame for all this to socialism... It is important to inform the public extensively about the peace initiative of the countries of the socialist community and about their increasing share in the solution of today's global, all-human problems."

The conclusions of the Berlin Conference of the Fraternal Parties' Secretaries set out the topical tasks of ideological work. They are also the combat program for the ideological work of our own party, which will spare no effort to help, through the Marxist-Leninist education of the working people and the efforts of all progressive mankind to achieve a firm and secure peace.

PRAGUE TELEVISION DISCOURAGES 'PANIC BUYING' OF ESSENTIALS

LD162050 [Editorial Report LD] Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak at 1700 GMT on 16 August carries in its news bulletin three items mentioning "panic buying." In one, an unidentified worker remarks that "in recent days and months we all have been made to feel directly the problems of our economy." He adds: "In certain circumstances people are bound to be influenced by various fabrications and to panic. Then they unnecessarily buy certain things--for example, foodstuffs--and care little whether others have enough." "And so," he continues, "it was good that we have been able to see in print in RUDE PRAVO that rumors about the abolition of free Saturdays and further adjustments to retail prices of foodstuffs are really baseless." The worker concludes that "nowhere in production, administration, research, services, or anywhere else, can cases of low work discipline, slapdash work, low-quality work, wasted worktime, speculation and so forth be overlooked because we ultimately all pay for this."

In another item on the opening of the "Trencin--Town of Fashion" exhibition, Prague Television notes that Slovak Deputy Premier Jan Gregor said in his opening speech that "he appreciated that the exhibition shows that production and trade pay great attention to meeting the requirements and needs of our citizens. Purchases motivated by various rumors are completely unjustified. This unnecessarily complicates the work of trade, and ultimately consumers only harm themselves."

Following this report an unidentified person is interviewed on the exhibition. He remarks that, as he looks at the "number of new brands exhibited for the first time" he wonders whether the consumers "will have time for the unfounded panic buying of certain things" and also "buy here the new things which, I think, would be much more suitable for them and much better satisfy their needs, better than some of the unnecessary purchases of the present." He comments: "There is panic buying of sugar and flour; that is, goods of which we have enough and where the only problem is speedier distribution. This naturally makes difficult the work of workers in trade and production and diverts us from the main objective--that we should produce new brands of goods, new fashions and everything new."

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL PARAMILITARY CAMP--The International Recruits Camp, attended by 300 young men from the CSSR and the neighboring countries of Romania and Bulgaria, was festively opened on 13 August in Martin. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 13 Aug 79 pp 1, 5 AU]

CZECH HARVEST PROGRESS--In the Czech Socialist Republic cereals have been reaped and threshed on about 540,000 hectares, one-third of the total sown area. The winter barley harvest has been completed. Half of the winter wheat harvest has been completed. However, the spring barley harvest is lagging: Spring barley has been harvested on only 16 percent of the sown area so far. Straw has been gathered from 309,000 hectares, which is about 57.2 percent of the planned task. Stubble-field mixtures have been sown on 62 percent of the planned area, which means that 95,000 hectares remain to be sown. [Prague PRACE in Czech 15 Aug 79 pp 1, 3 AU] Farmers in South Moravia have harvested cereals from 153,250 hectares so far; the planned area is 327,009 hectares. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 13 Aug 79 p 1 AU] By 11 August, 36.4 percent of the area sown with cereals was harvested in North Moravia, which means that about 150,000 hectares still remain to be harvested. By the same day North Bohemian farmers harvested 45,600 hectares of cereals, which is one-third of the sown area. [Prague PRACE in Czech 13 Aug 79 pp 1, 2 AU]

SLOVAK HARVEST RESULTS--By 13 August farmers in Slovakia reaped cereals on 497,199 hectares, which is 83.1 percent of the sown area (more than 96 percent in West Slovakia, 64.8 percent in Central Slovakia and 72.3 percent in East Slovakia). Straw has been gathered from 86.3 percent of the sown area in West Slovakia, from 50.6 percent in Central Slovakia and from 58.9 percent in East Slovakia. The planned area for sowing stubble-field mixtures has been overfulfilled 23 percent in Central Slovakia and 2.8 percent in West Slovakia while in East Slovakia 9 percent still remains to be sown. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 14 Aug 79 p 1 AU]

RAPE SOWING IN BOHEMIA--Rape sowing has begun in most parts of Bohemia. In North Bohemia rape will be sown on 6,400 hectares, which is 1,400 hectares more than last year; in East Bohemia it will be sown on 8,320 hectares, which means an expansion of the area of cultivation by 15 percent; in West Bohemia it will be sown on 8,200 hectares and in South Bohemia on 7,000 hectares, which is 2,000 hectares more than in 1978. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 14 Aug 79 p 1 AU]

COMMENTATOR CONSIDERS REASONS FOR YOUNG'S RESIGNATION

LD170130 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Knut Hensler commentary]

[Text] "I found myself between two groups of people, both of them rather desperate--the Palestinians, desperate for recognition, and the Israelis, desperate for security." These are the words with which Andrew Young outlined his position today and I believe that this does not give the whole picture. Firstly, the PLO has already got world-wide recognition, and secondly, nobody threatens Israel's security. Indeed, the Middle East problem is far more complex and stratified than this, and this region, in which the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations wanted to intervene, has now led to his resignation.

Furthermore, his statement said nothing about the U.S. Middle East policies and the inconsistent position adopted by Washington towards the PLO, which is one of the key questions. Observers are unanimously agreed that the reason for the politician's resignation is a meeting which he had recently with an official representative of the very same PLO in New York. This fact alone clearly annoyed Washington, and Israel was livid about the consultations. Anyway, after these contacts had become known Young came under fire from pro-Israeli criticism, and the meeting caused such a furor that he was finally summoned to Washington yesterday, and announced his resignation shortly afterwards.

The reason for this seems obvious at first, for the United States continues to reject the setting up of an independent Palestinian state, and refuses to recognize the PLO--demanding that it recognize the existence of Israel, despite the fact that that has already happened. Only last weekend Yasir 'Arafat said that the PLO is prepared to recognize Israel as a state if Israel recognizes the PLO and the Palestinian Arabs' right to their own state. Well, the ruling circles in Israel and their extreme representative, Begin, are still not prepared to do that. Instead, their course is still set towards war. This means continuation of the brutal invasion policy towards Lebanon, increased oppression of the Arab population in the occupied territories, continued possession of the spoils of several wars, and, of course, the almost pathological attitude towards Palestinians and the PLO.

But despite all this there is of course growing recognition outside Israel that there is no way of getting around the PLO, already recognized by over 100 countries, and that there will be no peace in the Middle East without a solution to the Palestinian question.

And it is precisely this realization which played such an important role in the case of Andrew Young. For observers believe to have recently recognized an increased trend towards reconsidering relations to the PLO. They refer, among other things, to the talks held by Yasir 'Arafat in Vienna with representatives of the Socialist International, as well as to other contacts. And of course there are, behind the scenes, American (?soundings), a fact which underlines the inconsistency of Washington's Middle East policy. For the one-sided commitment to Israel, which the United States does not wish to give up if only on account of the influential Zionist lobby in the country may well spoil certain things for the United States itself. I am thinking here of the oil question and the energy crisis. But there are also other strategic considerations, since the Middle East is after all that spot where three continents meet, and thus of political and military importance.

Even so, it is the United States' own eminent interests which are at stake, and certain circles in Washington therefore back the steady continuation of the development in this region. This bundle of contradictory interests by his own country has now led to the downfall of Andrew Young, perhaps because he lacked caution, perhaps because he lacked the skill, as one paper put it today, or perhaps because he had gone too far. However, I do not think the reason for his resignation is at all important. Far more important is whether the United States is going to give up its inconsistent policy, whether it will stop sending up sounding balloons and adopt a clear position, taking account of the realities in the Middle East.

HONECKER, USSR'S KIRILLIN DISCUSS PRODUCTION COOPERATION

LD162242 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1809 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, today received Soviet Deputy Premier Vladimir Kirillin, chairman of the state Committee for Science and Technology and member of the CPSU Central Committee. Kirillin is heading a Soviet delegation of scientists in the GDR.

In a friendly talk they discussed the further intensification of research and production cooperation based on the friendship treaty of 7 October 1975. There were also consultations on the development of scientific and technical cooperation as part of the bilateral specialization and cooperation program for the period up to 1990.

Erich Honecker and Vladimir Kirillin paid tribute to the nearly 30 years of bilateral scientific and technical cooperation as a practice well tested in the common work of thousands of scientists and technicians in solving priority economic questions for the rationalization of labor, raising the technical standard of production and the quality of products.

The two sides stressed that the coordinated orientation and major targets of research cooperation, implemented with the participation of scientists from both countries, were decisive conditions for attaining maximum results in significant sectors of scientific and technical progress by joint endeavors.

The meeting was attended by Guenther Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Vice Premier and Minister for Science and Technology Herbert Weiz, as well as the Soviet ambassador in the GDR, P.A. Abrasimov.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON MINE ACCIDENT TO SOVIETS

LD131932 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1722 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Premier Willi Stoph have sent a telegram of condolences to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Premier A.N. Kosygin, which states:

"We are shocked to hear of the tragic accident in the Ukrainian coalmine Molodo-Gvardeyskoye, in which miners lost their lives. Permit us to convey our deep sympathy to you and the families of the victims on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR."

HONECKER RECEIVES BENIN'S AZONHIHO 16 AUGUST

LD162137 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1339 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Thursday received Capt Marin Dohou Azonhiho, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin Central Committee Politburo and Benin's minister of the interior, security and national orientation, for a friendly talk. The visitor thanked the SED, the government and people of the GDR for their anti-imperialist solidarity and paid tribute to the good development of the relations between the two parties and states.

Erich Honecker described the SALT II agreement as an important step for permanently safeguarding the peace and security of the peoples and lessening the danger of a nuclear war. He paid high tribute to the revolutionary progress of the people of Benin. The GDR had a profound fellow feeling for its steadfast struggle in defense of its revolutionary achievements and against the machinations of imperialism and reaction.

During the talk, which was conducted in a spirit of mutual understanding and trust, the two politicians stressed the desire of their parties to develop their relations for the benefit of both peoples.

HONECKER GREETS CONGOLESE PRESIDENT ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU161540 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the SED State Council, to Col Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the 16th anniversary of the Congolese revolution]

[Text] To Comrade Col Denis Sassou-N'Guesso,
Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party,
President of the republic,
Head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers
Brazzaville

Very esteemed Comrade Chairman:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council and people I extend to you, the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and the friendly people of the People's Republic of Congo most heartfelt congratulations and fraternal greetings on the 16th anniversary of the Congolese revolutions.

It is with great sympathy and solidarity that the GDR people stand firmly at the side of the Congolese people who since the Third Extraordinary Congress of the Congolese Labor Party have waged a resolute struggle for the further implementation of socioeconomic transformations.

I am convinced that the friendly and solidaristic relations between our parties, states and peoples will further consolidate and deepen in the joint struggle for peace, international detente and disarmament as well as for social progress.

Permit me to wish the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, the people of the People's Republic of the Congo and you personally further successes in building a new, progressive social system.

Erich Honecker,

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the SED State Council

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND COMMEMORATES BUILDING OF BERLIN WALL

AU161459 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Editorial: "13 August 1961"]

[Text] August 13, 1961, the day on which the GDR secured its state border with West Berlin and strengthened the protection of the border with the FRG, will forever remain a memorable date. Especially this year, when we are approaching the GDR's 30th anniversary, we commemorate a day which plays such an important role in the history of our republic. Then, some conditions were clarified about which many an imperialist politician and other people had unclear or even adventurous perceptions. Lack of insight into the real conditions and positions is dangerous in politics. In those days the cold war waged against us by the imperialists in the FRG threatened to become hot. Our quick, wisely calculated action, supported by the Warsaw Pact states, was like a cold shower for hotheads. The clarity we created promoted discernment and commonsense. This was beneficial for peace and in the long term good for the process of detente in Europe.

In those days it was thought in Bonn that the time had come to bring the GDR under its jackboot. Everything possible was done in order to weaken our state, to "bleed white" its economy. A "war of nerves" was waged with the aim of bringing about an "explosion" and "entering through the Brandenburg Gate to the strains of music." All these are words from newspapers of the FRG and West Berlin, which they no longer want to acknowledge today. In those days in the expectant exhilaration of success, they talked too much, they saw everything coming. Therefore we closed the Brandenburg Gate and secured the borders. This made the whole revanchist operation plan come to pieces. Now it was clear to the whole world that no one could touch the GDR. The politicians in Bonn learned the limits of their power. This was a great success for peace.

The FRG Government had prepared for its action systematically and was pursuing far-reaching goals. It had commissioned a "research council" to elaborate a comprehensive plan for "day X". This plan provided for the GDR's annexation, for sharing state-owned enterprises and banks among the monopolies of the FRG, for dissolving the agricultural producer cooperatives and for handing the country over to the former big land owners. "Day X" was supposed to be the day on which the revanchists' trees were expected to grow to the heavens. This did not materialize. On 13 August 1961 it was made clear that the GDR is an independent, sovereign state which had become a permanent component of the socialist community of states, a close ally of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist states.

With the measures of 13 August 1961 the socialist revolution in the GDR won better conditions for its evolution. The damage caused by the FRG, especially by the luring away of qualified experts, was overcome. On the firm basis of the socialist production conditions the extensive building of socialism was successfully implemented. In this way developed the solid prerequisites for the decisions of the SED's eighth and ninth party congresses, for the tested policy of the main task, for its consistent realization.

Bonn was harboring the illusion that it was possible to isolate the GDR. The invasion by the Bundeswehr was to be termed a purely "internal German" affair, a kind of police action to reestablish "order". But on 13 August the revanchist adventures were facing the states of the Warsaw Pact as a united front. The immediate securing of the border was effected by the National People's Army together with the Border Troops, the combat groups of the working class and the People's Police. The Warsaw Pact states as a whole were ready to repel any attack on the GDR and thus on the socialist community. The governments of the Warsaw Pact states declared that in the face of the aggressive efforts of the reactionary forces of the FRG and its NATO allies they could not avoid taking the necessary measures in order to safeguard their security and that of the GDR. No sooner said than done: Realities proved to be stronger than illusions. He who did not know it before was able to learn much on 13 August 1961: Aggressive intentions meet with hard resistance in the GDR. Peace is consistently defended, socialism stands on a firm basis in our country, and the GDR is a component of the socialist community which cannot be extracted even at the risk of one's own destruction. These lessons have had their effect in certain circles of the FRG and in other Western countries. They led to conclusions which are even now having a favorable influence on the development of the international situation.

In this way 13 August has contributed to the fact that 10 years later essential changes in the European situation had become apparent. The treaties between the USSR and the FRG and between the People's Republic of Poland and the FRG were signed already in 1970. In them, the FRG recognized both the Oder-Neisse border and the border between the GDR and the FRG as being inviolable. In 1972 the Basic Treaty between the GDR and the FRG followed, by which the FRG also recognized the inviolability of the border and the sovereignty of the GDR. What we secured by the military forces on that 13 August was fixed in international law by these treaties.

The path led on to Helsinki. The 1975 Final Act contains important principles of security and cooperation, such as for example the principles of respect for sovereignty and the rights inherent in it, the inviolability of frontiers, noninterference in the internal and external affairs of the participating states. It was just these principles which the GDR had successfully defended on 13 August 1961 and thus created facts which benefited European security.

Despite all the positive consequences of our measures of 13 August, however, one has to state that the lessons which so clearly emerged from them have still not been understood by all. One can still hear it said in the FRG--namely by responsible politicians of all the parties represented in the Bundestag--that the relations between the GDR and FRG could be developed on a different basis from the system of treaties signed in the meantime, that one should "keep open" the German question, besides other instances of revanchist babble of German national megalomania. From this one desires to derive the right to interfere in the internal affairs of the GDR. Attempts to interfere are made with persistence and hatred by manifold means.

Under these circumstances we are aware, as we were 18 years ago, that the border with the FRG and with West Berlin also forms the border between socialism and capitalism and that this border must be secure if peace is to be secure. Our special thanks today, the thanks of the GDR people, go to the soldiers, NCO's and officers who are doing their daily heavy duty in reliably securing and protecting this border.

Let all concerned understand that there is no other responsible solution in the relations between the GDR and the FRG than the peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. We support the further development of normal relations corresponding to international law, corresponding to the UN Charter. Indispensable preconditions for this are the recognition of borders, the respecting of sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. Precisely this was made clear with determination on 13 August 1961. It is valid now and will continue to be in the future.

FRG BORDER VIOLATORS DETAINED 11 AUGUST

AU161548 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Border Violators Detained"]

[Text] On 11 August 1979 two male persons deliberately entered GDR territorial waters in Grevesmuehlen Kreis from the FRG. The border violators were arrested after landing. They did not carry identification documents. According to their own statements they are FRG citizens Klaus Effinger and Torsten Bredehefen. They were handed over to the appropriate GDR organs for an investigation into their identity and of further details.

OFFICIALS HONOR CHURCH DIGNITARIES, THEOLOGIANS

AU161746 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Leipzig dispatch: "Meetings With Theologians: Church Dignitaries Reaffirm Their Commitment To the GDR"]

[Summary] "Church dignitaries and theologians from all parts of the republic met at the invitation of the National Council of the GDR National Front and of the state secretary for church affairs at festive meetings in Erfurt, Neubrandenburg, Berlin and Leipzig where they were honored for their commitment of many decades to socialist society.

"Speakers at the events were Hans Seigewasser, state secretary for church affairs; Werner Kirchhoff, vice president of the National Council of the National Front; and Rudi Bellmann, head of the work group for church affairs at the SED's Central Committee. Also attending the meetings were members of the Presidium of the National Council Gerhard Opitz and Guenter Grewe; chairman of the work group of Christian circles at the National Council and deputy state secretary for church affairs, Hermann Kalb; members of the Presidium of the CDU Main Executive; and other personalities."

The speakers expressed gratitude and recognition to the church dignitaries and theologians for the humanistic activities and for their participation in the struggle for peace and in the existence and development of the socialist state, the GDR. They appreciated the part played by the honored persons in developing trustful relations between state and church.

"The church dignitaries and theologians impressively expressed their endorsement of the socialist state and stated that they would continue to work by words and deeds for peace, the benefit of men and the strengthening of the GDR." At the events it was reaffirmed that throughout the 30 years of the GDR's existence all citizens, regardless of their descent, view of the world or religion have been and still are involved in social activities in the GDR with continuity and consistency.

KRENZ PRESENTS FDJ AWARDS, FISCHER ATTENDS

LD161332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1706 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A ceremony took place in Berlin on Wednesday to mark the 15th anniversary of the FDJ Friendship Brigades. Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, in the presence of Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, presented SED banners and FDJ Central Council awards to young workers and teams for their active solidarity with the peoples of Africa, Latin American and Asia.

In his speech Egon Krenz praised the work of the brigades, which--he said--serve international understanding and the strengthening of the militant anti-imperialist alliance. Together with experts from other socialist countries, 14 FDJ brigades are helping to train personnel in 3 continents.

MILITARY SCHOOLS GRADUATE CADET OFFICERS

AU161542 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Students of 'Officers' Colleges Seen Off for Troop Service; Festive Roll Calls at Training Facilities of the National People's Army and Border Troops; People's Police Officers Appointed"]

[Summary] "On Saturday [11 August] This year's graduates of the officers' colleges of the National People's Army and GDR Border Troops were commissioned lieutenants at festive roll calls and seen off for troop service. At the military ceremony the young officers pledged loyalty to their oath of enlistment to untiringly strengthen their socialist fatherland and to reliably protect it at all times.

"The most cordial congratulations of Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and national defense minister, were conveyed to the young officers by Deputy Defense Ministers Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, Lt Gen Wolfgang Reinhold and Adm Wilhelm Ehm at the officers' colleges of the ground forces named after Ernst Thaelmann; the air and air defence forces named after Franz Mehring; and of the People's Navy named after Karl Liebknecht."

Speaking in Loebau, Colonel General Stechbarth noted that "the meaning of being a soldier and of the struggle for a high fighting strength and the combat-readiness of the members of the National People's Army consists in seeing to it in close class and comradeship of arms that the building of socialism and communism can be successfully continued and completed."

"On the same day the young lieutenants of the GDR Border Troops received at the Rosa Luxemburg Officers College their commissions from Maj Gen Klaus Dieter Baumgartner, deputy national defense minister and chief of the GDR Border Troops."

At a military ceremony of Saturday [11 August] Lt Gen Willi Seifert, deputy minister of the interior, on the orders of the minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police, appointed the graduates of the officers' college of the Ministry of the Interior alert units--named after Artur Becker-officers of the German People's Police on the successful completion of their studies.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON BETTER UTILIZATION OF WOOD RESOURCES

DW161147 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0905 GMT 15 Aug 79 DW

[Excerpt] Heinz Jurk, deputy minister for material management, has called for a comprehensive exploitation of wood, a raw material which presently is used in the GDR for roughly 12,000 products. He said the substantial imports from the Soviet Union and other countries could not be increased indefinitely. Therefore it was necessary to fully exploit the existing resources. Considerable reserves could be opened up by way of new construction methods allowing the working of wood materials with smaller dimensions.

The point was, he said, that more final products must be made from every cubic meter of timber [words indistinct]. Possibilities for using a tree from the top to the roots would have to be found. Fresh considerations were also necessary, he said. On the way more waste wood could be utilized. After all, there were still more than a million [word indistinct] of waste wood in the national economy, which are burned or discarded. These could also be used effectively by way of chemical reprocessing.

REICHSBAHN OFFICIAL ON HARVEST TRANSPORT, SHORTCOMINGS

DW151817 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 15 Aug 79 DW

[Text] As a result of additional crop shipments, the German Reichsbahn expects an absolute peak workload this fall. Heinz Krueger, chief of the Main Staff, said in a talk with the press in Berlin today that the responsible officials are making efforts to accelerate the circulation of railroad cars considerably through the use of cost- and time-saving technologies. Thus, far more than half of the goods are to be transported by scheduled complete trains [ganzzuege].

At the same time, the managing director of the Reichsbahn has oriented efforts toward loading and unloading according to yield on any calendar day and at any time of the day. There is still a 10 percent lower performance in this respect over weekends. He also remarked critically that the railroad car pool is not treated with sufficient care and that there is too much damage. All aforementioned problems must be solved without neglecting the additional requirements of international traffic and the demands of the coal and construction material industries.

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN EDUCATION MINISTER VISIT--Margot Honecker, GDR minister of public education, received on 13 August Mohamed Cherif Kharroubi, minister of education of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, for working talks. During their deliberations both ministers appreciated the successful cooperation between the two states and discussed further steps to deepen relations in the sphere of public education. The talks were also attended by Mustafa Belhocine, charge d'affaires of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

VIETNAMESE DELEGATION VISIT--A delegation of the Vietnamese Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With the Peoples of all Countries paid a study visit to our republic at the invitation of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples. In a conversation with the league's secretary general, Horst Brasch, Le Thi Xuyen, member of the Presidium of the committee and vice president of the Vietnamese Women's Union and delegation head, gave an account of the vast efforts of her country's working people to consolidate the building of the socialist societal structure and to further strengthen the defense capability. She also gave an overview of the multifacted initiatives and planned activities of the Vietnamese working people in honor of the 30th anniversary of the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION IN MEXICO--"Gerald Goetting, president of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples, is currently visiting Mexico for talks with the Mexico-GDR Friendship Society as well as with leading personalities of political life." During talks with leading members of the Friendship Society and of the Mexican Committee for the Appreciation of the 30th Anniversary of the GDR, their Presidents Ricardo J. Zeava and Maria Lopez Portillo de Tamayo reported on the comprehensive program planned for the anniversary. Gerald Goetting expressed his recognition of and appreciation for those activities and for the work performed in the interest of deepening friendship between the two peoples. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

RADIO REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON ANDREW YOUNG RESIGNATION

Report on Opinions

LD161006 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to Palestinian opinions, the American ambassador to the United Nations has been a victim of Israeli exploitation. Young was made to resign because he believed in the just cause of the Palestinians. As we have reported, Young was made to resign because he met the Palestinian representative in New York unofficially.

U.S. Secretary of State Vance has made a statement praising the merits of the departing diplomat, while the Governments of South Africa and Rhodesia have welcomed Young's resignation.

Relationship With Carter

LD162140 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Eva Vertes commentary]

[Text] Washington's former UN ambassador said that he resigned entirely by his own decision. Young stressed that he did not feel he had made a mistake when he met the PLO representatives. In the United States the general view is that Young had to go because of the meeting, as he had been attacked in Congress more than ever before. The majority of U.S. papers support President Carter's decision to accept the resignation of the UN ambassador from whose statements the White House and the State Department have dissociated themselves several times in the past. According to a PLO spokesman, Young had to go because dishonest pressure was put on him. Press agencies say that the spokesman obviously hinted at pro-Israel groups in Congress. Eva Vertes comments on the background to the resignation of the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations:

How far can a correspondent or foreign political columnist go in speculating on developments? This is a question frequently asked at meetings and discussions after lectures. I was reminded of this because I said on the television newsreel yesterday that Andrew Young's present affair is one of the many which we have seen earlier, that his meeting with the Palestinian UN observer and the subsequent scandal would calm down just like the other storms that followed his earlier remarks and statements. By this morning, however, it became clear that this would not be the case. The risk of making mistakes is a natural part of a correspondent's trade.

I do not wish to make excuses, but I do not know who made the bigger mistake: the commentator or--perish the thought--President Carter who accepted Young's resignation, said to have been offered voluntarily a few months before the start of the presidential election campaign. Or perhaps it was not a mistake, if he thinks that with two other Negro members in his administration it is not just Andrew Young who can supply the colored vote in 1980. Four years ago the unknown southern politician greatly needed Young, just as much as Young needed Carter.

There was a good deal of talk about this personal friendship then and has been ever since but much less about the marriage of convenience, as it were, in this relationship. Young knew precisely that if he supplied the Negro vote he would get a key post in the new administration. Still, I should not dream of describing the former UN ambassador as a cold careerist. He was anything but that; the whole course of his life refutes it.

He was born 47 years ago as the son of a well-to-do dentist in New Orleans. He was able to study, attended a university and his ambition was to become a missionary. When the Portuguese refused him entry to Angola, then under colonial control, he found his way to Martin Luther King's movement and found that a modern missionary can find plenty of work in his own country. He stood by King in the strict and figurative sense of the word until the last minute of King's regrettably short life. He was a kind of state secretary for King who passed on the ideas of the leader of the Negro civil rights movement to mayors, trade unions and official circles. His diplomatic ability manifested itself already then. In 1972 he became a congressman representing the Democratic Party in Georgia. This is how he met Carter, who professed a progressive policy in racial questions, and later played an extremely important role in Carter's election campaign. When the president appointed him as the first black U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, he calculated exactly what subjective value Young would have for Washington's foreign policy vis-a-vis Africa and the Third World in general.

Now that Young has resigned--I would say that he was made to resign--it seems that he has done his duty and so he can go.

'Establishment' Responsible

LD162238 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Following his reprimand for unofficially meeting with a UN PLO official, Mr Andrew Young has resigned from his post as UN ambassador. Laxzlo Pinter with a comment from the newsroom:

[Pinter] On a number of occasions Mr Andrew Young was [word indistinct] to be a troublemaker to the Carter administration. On the issue of those countries that receive Soviet military assistance, he refused to go along with the line that such countries became puppets of the Soviet Union, citing the fact that although the Americans received assistance from France in their own Civil [as heard] War, this did not make them puppets of Paris. And at the time when the propaganda campaign concerning Cuban assistance to Africa reached its peak, Mr Young expressed the view that the role of Cuba played a stabilizing factor in African policy. And at the height of the Carter administration's human rights campaign against the Soviet Union, Mr Young pointed out that there were quite a large number of political prisoners in the United States, and that the United States should first sort out its own shortcomings.

All these statements came as an embarrassment to the White House and enraged Congress. But he continued in his post as America's ambassador to the United Nations. Arguments will no doubt continue about whether Mr Young or official Washington policy was correct on these issues. [words indistinct] was a new feature on the American political scene, reminiscent of the critical attitude of the political opposition outside the establishment, reminiscent of the protest against the war in Vietnam [words indistinct] the civil rights movement in America.

It would, in fact, be true to say that Mr Young started his career in the civil rights movement, working in the circle of the Reverend Martin Luther King who was assassinated in 1968. Few people at that time would have believed that Mr Young would become the ambassador to the United Nations. Dogs were set to attack the black demonstrators in Birmingham in the state of Alabama, and Mr Young was among those arrested in the civil rights demonstrations.

Since then the principle of racial equality has gained further ground in the United States. The war in Vietnam came to an end and the radicals of 10 years ago have, in effect, become part of the establishment. However, they have retained something of their past attitude: an interest in new ideas and a lack of confidence in set dogmas. Not many of them have attained leading positions. And Mr Young was the first to do so.

But now the establishment has turned its back on him, with conservative values being tolerated at the highest levels to an exclusion of all other views. However, Mr Young's resignation is also a setback for President Carter, for although he wanted to demonstrate his lack of bias by including Mr Young in his adminstration, the fact that Mr Carter accepted his resignation [words indistinct] (?credibility crisis) between the President and the black Americans, whose votes he is seeking for his reelection.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE'S LORD KILLANIN

LD161348 Budapest MTI in English 1109 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 16 (MTI)--President Pal Losonczi of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic Thursday received in parliament Lord Killanin, chairman of the International Olympic Committee, currently in Budapest. Their informal conversation also touched upon the work the international Olympic movement is carrying out to intensify peace and friendship.

Also on Thursday, Lord Killanin paid a visit to under-secretary of state Istvan Buda, president of the National Office for Physical Education and Sport and chairman of the Hungarian Olympic Committee.

LOSONCZI CHAIRS COMMITTEE MEETING IN SZEGED

LD141518 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] The Pusztaszer National Commemorative Committee met in Szeged today. "The body, with Pal Losonczi at its head, debated all the problems and adopted a resolution on speeding up further work."

The committee went on to express its thanks for the support it had received from various quarters. "Under the leadership of Pal Losonczi, the committee will continue its discussions this afternoon at Pusztaszer."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY: CARTER WEAKER WITHOUT YOUNG

LD170826 Warsaw PAP in English 0517 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Aug, PAP--In a commentary titled "Young's Resignation" ZYCIE WARSZAWY says, inter alia:

Young was precious for Carter. He was President's right-hand man for contacts with American blacks and with youth. He contributed largely to the change of U.S. position vis-a-vis the Third World and particularly Africa. His resignation means for Carter a loss on the home front and a setback in foreign policy. After the purge of his cabinet it is another act which makes Carter's victory in the next year's elections less probable. He lost almost everybody who had his own opinion, but without Young Carter will be even weaker.

WESTERN CRITICISM OF U.S. ADMINISTRATION REVIEWED

AU161710 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 14 Aug 79 p 4 AU

[Maciej Slotwinski dispatch: "The Western Press' Critical Observations--Weakened Trust in U.S. Policy"]

[Text] New York, 10 August--The U.S. correspondents accredited to Western Europe publish reports here with increasing frequency showing that in countries such as France, the FRG and even Great Britain the crisis of confidence in the United States as a political and economic "leader" of the so-called Western world is intensifying.

Writing in the New York TIMES, Flora Lewis draws attention to the statements made even by CDU leaders in the FRG who have condemned political zig-zags of the Washington administration, which, in the final reckoning, may threaten the cohesion of the Atlantic alliance. Flora Lewis writes that Western Europe has been watching the weaknesses of the successive U.S. administrations with anxiety and asks a far-reaching question regarding the structure of power in the United States and the possibilities for effectively governing that country. A weak administration, West European commentators comment ironically, "is a luxury only the old continent can afford."

It has been stressed that President Carter merely touched upon the problem when he said in a recent speech that America was going through a moral crisis. Paris LE MONDE has written that U.S. civilization is being rent by the conflict between the old Puritan ideology of renunciation and thrift and the rapacious consumer philosophy of recent years that has absolutely predominated in the United States.

Of the recent events, Flora Lewis writes, the so-called Tokyo summit and the SALT II accord attract particular attention. Fears have been expressed that the bold and even draconian measures announced in Tokyo by President Carter in the area of energy conservation will be diluted in Congressional debates. In the same way, should the SALT II accord not be ratified by the Senate, Lewis writes, Western Europe would see it as proof of a fatal paralysis of power in the United States and as an example that Washington does not keep its word. As for us, let us add that, fortunately, the so-called SALT II ratification debate in the U.S. Senate is on a good track.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY COMMENTARY ON WATERGATE AFFAIR ANNIVERSARY

AU161737 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 14 Aug 79 p 5 AU

[Commentary signed "(SEK)": "Other People's Views--Watergate Heritage"]

[Text] A few days ago--9 August--was the fifth anniversary of the moment when U.S. President Richard Nixon was forced to resign as a result of the Watergate affair. In that connection the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE published an article in which we read:

"His face immovable and dark, looking straight into TV cameras, Richard Nixon had uttered the sentence that he later defined as the most difficult in his life: 'And so as of tomorrow noon I am resigning my office as President.'"

On 9 August 1974, in view of the inevitability of having to face charges of impeachment and, consequently, conviction by the Senate if he wanted to continue as President, Nixon became the first U.S. President to voluntarily resign.

Five years later--and 7 years since the unsuccessful burglary of an obscure building and office, which has produced the word Watergate in American vocabulary--the results of Nixon's downfall continue to be strongly felt both in Washington and throughout the country.

Watergate, which specialists generally regard as the greatest domestic crisis since the Civil War, has generated poisonous vapors of bitterness and mistrust within the main centers of U.S. political life. The Watergate affair has helped reduce the President's capacity to discharge his duties and has damaged the fundamental relations between society and administration.

"Up to the shock generated by the Watergate affair we thought that the presidency was a synonym for honor," President Carter said recently, giving a warning that the country was facing a "crisis of confidence."

Former Republican Congressman Charles Wiggins, a member of the congressional committee investigating Nixon and perhaps one of those who showed the most sympathy with the former President, wholly concurs with Carter's aforementioned view. He said recently: "The presidency continues to be affected by the results of the Watergate affair."

"Actually, attacks against the presidency had already begun during the Johnson administration (during the Vietnam war protests)," Wiggins said, "but they reached their zenith during the Nixon administration. The results of that continue to be felt and are responsible for the fact that the President finds it difficult to govern. Carter knows that from his own experience."

Naturally, as Wiggins believes, one must not trace those difficulties exclusively to Watergate itself, because in such cases more historical events than just one make their impact on the situation. The fierce clashes in connection with the Vietnam war, the discovery of illegal activities and abuses on the part of the FBI and the CIA, the revelations that former presidents engaged in doubtful activities, the permanence of problems such as inflation, which are tiresome to everyone and the end of which is still not in sight--all this contributes to the present mood of American society.

POLISH TROOPS' ROLE IN UN MIDEAST FORCE APPRECIATED

LD161936 Warsaw PAP in English 1711 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Aug PAP--The new situation in the Middle East created by the signing of the separatist peace treaty by Egypt and Israel made the UN Security Council decide not to prolong the mandate of the UN peace observing forces guarding the 6-year-old ceasefire between the Egyptian and Israeli armies that expired on July 24. In consequence, the United Nations Emergency Forces, UNEF, in that region are being dissolved. Since its very beginning, UNEF comprised a Polish special military unit in carrying out this peaceful mission.

Polish UNEF soldiers [have been] entrusted with important and responsible tasks, like ensuring the operation of all contingents in the buffer zones and, first and foremost, full provision of transport and engineering and sapper services as well as allround technical and medical assistance.

The exemplary service of 12 Polish Army contingents on the UN peace mission in the Sinai met with appreciation of the Polish nation and the highest party and state authorities as well as the UN and the UNEF command.

Polish troops will be gradually sent back home until the final dissolution of the UNEF. A Polish Army contingent will still remain in the Golan Heights in Syria, where since 1974 it stands guard of peace between the Syrian and Israeli forces.

DOMESTIC MARKET COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION 15 AUGUST

Proceedings, Jaroszewicz Address

LD161422 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] As the government press spokesman reports, a session of the presidium of the Domestic Market Affairs Committee was held today. Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the session. The subject of the deliberations, chaired by the chairman of the committee, Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka, was an assessment of the market situation in the past 7 months of the current year, an outlining of tasks necessary for the implementation of the plan for supplying the population in the third and fourth quarters of the year, and undertakings aimed at the implementation of the resolution of the 14th plenum of the party Central Committee on the development of small-scale industry.

A report on these matters was presented by the minister of domestic trade and services, Adam Kowalik. The report concluded that the market situation, as well as the situation in other fields of economic activity, is difficult. Many branches of economy and 18 voivodships have not fulfilled the current plans of market production, which has caused short supply of some goods in the circumstances of the ever-growing purchasing power of the population. At present, the most important thing is to catch up with the arrears in the supply of some goods such as footwear, linen and clothes, sought-after fabrics, furniture and building materials, chemical products, paints and lacquers and toiletries.

It was said that in the existing situation, regular supplies maintaining the fixed plans as regards the range of goods as well as improvement of their quality must be given top priority by the producers.

Much space in the discussion was given to the problem of the food market and in particular to the supplies to the population in large urban agglomerations and industrial centers. Pointed out, among other things, was the necessity for the efficient use of this year's high yield of certain fruit and vegetables. It is a duty of the fruit and vegetable processing industry and trade to satisfy the current needs of the population as well as to make necessary provisions for the winter. The necessity was noted to continue the undertakings intended to insure a rational goods economy by limiting their sales to state trading points, reducing wastage in transport and internal manipulation as well as tightening the control of supplies to insure their conformity with the orders placed.

The innovations introduced to the trade were positively assessed and the necessity was noted to develop the network of agency shops and to further widen the powers and responsibility of the management of large trading centers as far as supplies and good service are concerned.

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz stressed in his speech the necessity for a further development of market production and the utilization of all possibilities to increase the supply of goods demanded by consumers. The point is here, among other things, to increase the flexibility of the organizational and planning work of ministries working for the needs of the market. Producers must insure a regular supply to the market paying attention to the improvement of the quality and reliability of goods.

The reduction of wastage is a problem of great and unchanging importance as well as care about rational use of costly raw materials and the production of those goods which are in particular demand from consumers: On the other hand it is a duty of trade to efficiently use supplied goods and stock up necessary reserves of foodstuffs as well as industrial goods. The premier also pointed at the necessity to speed up work on the new economic-financial system for small-scale industry.

Poor Quality Goods, Shortages

LD162300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to the Central Statistical Office the value of goods supplied to the market in the first half of this year amounted to more than 2,642 billion [zlotys], more than 4 percent higher than in the same period last year. Nevertheless, deliveries of some goods were lower than planned, mainly shoes, clothing, furniture, building materials and chemical products. Making good arrears, as was stressed at yesterday's session of the Presidium of the Domestic Market Affairs Committee, is at the moment one of the most urgent tasks of the economy. Its implementation will decide the commodity and monetary balance in the market.

It mainly concerns the fulfillment of the determined assortment plans. Too many producers and suppliers of market goods, however, forget that the supreme criteria in assessing the implementation of their duty is the satisfaction of factual social needs and not the manipulation of indices. Goods are still not of good quality and are not attractive. There are a lot of shortages and losses caused in improper transport and storage.

On-time delivery is also of great importance for the stabilization of domestic market balance; hence, while assessing the market situation and speaking about tasks for the third and fourth quarters of this year, the Presidium of the Domestic Market Affairs Committee strongly emphasized the need to provide more flexible organizational and planning principles for the ministries which work for the market.

PLANNING COMMISSION DISCUSSES MARKET SUPPLY, BACKLOG

LD162310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A conference was held today in the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers with the participation of ministers of economic ministries and the chairmen of central cooperative agencies. The deliberations were chaired by Deputy Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk. The course of work in ministries and cooperative unions connected with the working out of the plan for next year was discussed, as were the main tasks concerning the implementation of this year's socioeconomic plan.

Particular attention was paid to the implementation of the outlined social targets in the current year and especially to an improvement in market supply and housing construction.

It was stated that catching up on the backlog which had accumulated in market supplies and delays in housing construction is the main aim of the activity of economic ministries in the remaining months of the year. The main idea is to increase by the maximum the production and supply of goods particularly sought after by the population. An important task is also to make up the backlog in the production of basic raw materials and supply materials. The necessity to effect a rapid improvement in the work of the power industry and transport, as the most sensitive branches of the economy at the present time, was stressed. It was stated that the successful implementation of the tasks of this year's plan depends to a fundamental degree on achieving an improvement in the effectiveness of management and particularly on obtaining the planned drop in production costs and saving of materials, fuel and energy.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO SYRIA

13 August Dinner Toast

AU160958 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Aug 79 pp 1,3 AU

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the official dinner given in his honor by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on 13 August in Damascus]

[Text] Esteemed President Hafiz al-Asad,

Dear Syrian friends,

Gentlemen,
I would like to express our satisfaction at meeting again with you on the soil of friendly Syria. I take this opportunity to extend warm greetings and best wishes to you and the friendly Syrian people, on behalf of the RCP, the Romanian people and myself personally.

This new visit to Syria is an expression of relations of friendship and cooperation established between our parties and peoples. Indeed, since my first visit to your country, you have visited Romania several times and I in turn have also visited Syria.

In these 5 years, the Romanian-Syrian cooperation has recorded an intensive and powerful development. There have been contacts at various levels and exchanges of party delegations. Agreements on cooperation between our parties have been concluded as well as a number of economic agreements between our two countries; several important economic units were built in Syria through bilateral cooperation. One can therefore say that these years have been very fruitful for the comprehensive cooperation between Romania and Syria.

When you visited Romania, you were able to note the efforts being made by our people, under the leadership of their communist party, to build the comprehensively developed socialist society. Ten days from now we shall be celebrating the 35th anniversary of the revolution of antifascist and anti-imperialist national and social liberation. In these years, Romania has made great progress in its socioeconomic development. From the bourgeois-landlord system, in which industry and agriculture were poorly developed and the people's life was very hard, we have undergone a process of continuous revolutionary changes. The democratic and later socialist revolutions have determined that our people have become real masters of their fatherland's riches. They are independently deciding their destiny and freely shaping their own future. I will just give you one figure in order to illustrate Romania's vigorous development along the road of socialist construction: Romanian industry produces today 42 times more than it did in 1952. On this basis, agriculture has also developed--now it produces about 3.5 times more than it did in 1950--culture, science and education have also recorded important advances and the people's material and intellectual living standard has also risen.

We are aware of the friendly Syrian people's efforts and concerns with their independent socioeconomic development. We particularly appreciate these efforts and achievements and on the basis of our own experience and of the experience of other socialist countries, we can say that, by proceeding along this road, the Syrian people will have a happy future.

I am convinced that our talks and the agreements to be concluded at this time will give new dimensions to the economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between Romania and Syria. This cooperation is in complete accordance with the interests of both our peoples and with the cause of progress, cooperation and peace in the world.

Concerning international issues, I would like to stress that revolutionary changes have occurred in recent years in the world and that people are strongly asserting the determination to put an end to imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist domination, to be masters of their national riches and destiny, to insure their independent development and to live in cooperation and peace.

However, there are also certain factors in international life that show that the policy of force continues to endanger the peace and independence of peoples. Efforts are being made with a view toward consolidating spheres of influence or **redividing** these spheres. Indeed, some people advocate the use of all means, both economic and military, in order to consolidate or redivide spheres of influence. It is obvious that such a policy runs counter to the policy of detente and peace and to the independence of peoples. That is why it is necessary to strengthen the cooperation and solidarity of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces, all peoples wishing to embark upon the road of independent development and all small and medium-sized countries as well as nonalined states; it is also necessary to strengthen the close cooperation with socialist countries and all peoples advocating detente and peace.

Since Romania is a European country, I will first refer to problems of security and peace in Europe. We attach great importance to implementing the documents signed in Helsinki. We concern ourselves with thoroughly preparing the 1980 Madrid meeting devoted to security in Europe. We believe that this meeting should give an impetus to the policy of detente and peace and to military disengagement. It is known that the strongest military forces and armaments are concentrated in Europe. According to some statistics, about 80 percent of today's arms are concentrated in Europe and the United States.

That is why the concern with security in Europe and with detente and disarmament is a necessity not only for our continent but for the peace and security of the entire world. I must say that, in my opinion, the progress made toward detente in Europe will have a positive impact on the situation in the Middle East.

We speak out for expanding cooperation in the Balkans and we pay particular attention to Middle East problems. We believe that the existing situation in the Middle East requires intensive and concrete actions for attaining an overall peace. This presupposes Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and the solution of the Palestinian people's problem, on the basis of their right to self-determination including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. As a matter of fact, it is known that Romania was among the first countries to insist on and firmly advocate the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Now, more than ever, we believe that without a solution to the Palestinian problem and without the establishment of an independent Palestinian state there can be no lasting and just peace in the Middle East. In this respect, we believe that new initiatives are required in order to create conditions for the participation in negotiations of all interested Arab states, including the PLO.

As we have always stated in the past, we believe that the United Nations should play an active role in this direction.

We believe that an international meeting under UN aegis, with the participation of the Geneva co-chairman, the Soviet Union and the United States, would be an important factor along this road. Anyway, the situation should not remain as it is now, and ways and means should be found for an overall peace as I have stated before. We believe that Syria has an important part to play in this respect and we believe that it will play its part.

We are also concerned with the situation in Lebanon. We believe that everything possible should be done to insure Lebanon's integrity and independence. We believe that everything possible should be done to make Israel stop its military actions and attacks on Lebanon. And finally, we believe that, in order to achieve an overall peace, all possible ways and means should be used to remake, consolidate and develop the unity of the Arab countries. We also believe that the other states of the world should take more resolute action to rapidly attain peace in the Middle East. It is obvious that this peace should insure the integrity and sovereignty of all states in that area.

We unflinchingly support the struggle for national independence. We support the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia. We also support the majority population of South Africa against apartheid.

In view of the complex problems existing in various parts of the world, we believe that everything possible should be done to resolve them through negotiations and to renounce force and the threat of force. We must insure that force and military actions are replaced by wisdom and reason and by care for each people and concern with the cause of detente and peace.

We actively support the struggle to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order. We believe that these countries should strengthen their solidarity and should act in such a way as to insure that the 1980 UN meeting take concrete measures in this direction.

In view of the continuous increase in military expenditures and of the intensification of the arms race, Romania firmly advocates a halt to the arms race and measures to proceed to gradually reducing military expenditures and insuring disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Let us insure that part of these expenditures is allocated to each country's development and to assisting the developing countries; let us see to it that the wonderful achievements of science and human knowledge are not put in the service of war and distruction, but in the service of man, his well-being and happiness, and peace. We know that these vital requirements of mankind can only be attained through struggle and through strengthening solidarity and cooperation. We are firmly convinced that the peoples have the ability to insure the policy of detente, disarmament, independence and peace.

We also attach great importance to the Havana meeting of nonalined countries. However, we believe that everything possible should be done to strengthen the unity of the nonalined countries, so that they can play an ever more important role in solving the complex problems facing mankind today.

Mr President and esteemed friends,

Once again, I would like to express the conviction that our visit to Syria and the talks we will have will give new dimensions to our cooperation in all fields. We wish to continue to develop cooperation between our parties and to increasingly expand cooperation in science and culture, which are important fields for each nation's development and progress and for cooperation and peace.

With this conviction and desire I would like to toast:

The health of my friend, President Hafiz al-Asad, whom I wish success in his activity and happiness;

The health of all Syrian friends;

I address best wishes to the friendly Syrian people and I wish them independent socio-economic development, well-being happiness and peace.

To the strengthening of the friendship between Romania and Syria;

To international peace and cooperation. (applause)

16 August Activities

AU161930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1851 GMT 16 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Damascus, AGERPRES, 16/8/1979--President Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu met again President Hafiz al-Asad and Anisse al-Asad at the residence reserved for the Romanian guests in Latakia. On Thursday, they left then for a visit to Latakia Province.

Arriving at Ras Shamra, the guests were warmly welcomed by the population of that locality. They visited there the Ugarit city where the famous Coneiform texts were discovered.

Then, they stopped in the locality of Kasab, mountainous district centre. In the afternoon, the two heads of state returned to Damascus.

Meeting With 'Arafat

AU170859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 17 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Damascus (AGERPRES) 17/8/1979--On August 16, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania met in Damascus Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The talks were attended by Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs.

Khalid al-Fahum, president of the Palestinian National Council, and Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Palestinian National Council, member of the Central Committee of "Al Fatah" (?movement) participated in the talks.

Chairman Yasir 'Arafat thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the constant support granted by Romania, by the Romanian head of state personally, to the cause of the Palestinian people, to its right to self-determination and the setting up of its own independent state.

The general secretary of the RCP and the chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO expressed their deep satisfaction at the fresh interview, another expression of the good relations of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

During the talks they underlined with satisfaction the evolution of the relations established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Palestine Liberation Organization and expressed their common wish to expand and deepen these relations for their mutual benefit, for the cause of peace, cooperation and progress in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat exchanged views on current international issues of common interest mainly on the latest developments in the Middle East and the modalities to ensure a just and durable peace in that zone. The Romanian head of state reaffirmed Romania's stand as regards the Middle East situation showing that the current situation required intense and concrete actions to be taken for a global peace, which implies Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in the 1967 war and the solving of the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of its right to self-determination and the setting up of an independent Palestinian state, where the people could freely organize its life in accordance with its national legitimate aspirations. In this context, he showed that, at present more than ever, a lasting and just peace cannot be secured in the Middle East without solving the Palestinian issue and without setting up an independent Palestinian state. Stressed was the fact that fresh initiatives should be taken providing conditions for the participation of all sides concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization included, in the negotiations for reaching a global peace in the region.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted Romania's determination to further support the just cause of the Palestinian people and its fight for the fulfillment of its national aspirations, to do her utmost, in the future too, for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding.

'GROUP OF 77' MINISTERIAL MEETING HELD 16 AUGUST

AU161907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 16 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/8/1979--The debates of the ministerial meeting of the "Group of 77" member countries started in Bucharest on Thursday. The meeting is devoted to the preparation of the U.N. Conference on Science and Technology for Development, due in Vienna over August 20-31, 1979.

Participating in the meeting are ministers, heads of the delegations of the developing countries [which are] member of the "Group of 77" which are also to be represented in the Vienna conference.

Also present are representatives of the U.N., of its specialized agencies, as well as of other international and regional organizations preoccupied with science and technology for development.

Opening the debates of the meeting, Ion Ursu, head of the Romanian delegation to the meeting, addressed a message of salute to the participants on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology.

The speaker then pointed to President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook according to which science and technology should fulfill its pioneer's and vanguard mission, guide the economic and social development of the states, provide the necessary solutions to speeding up that development underlining that such an approach, which corresponds to the interests and preoccupations of all developing countries, calls, in the conception of Romania's president, for a steady consolidation of those countries' solidarity and unity of action.

Referring to the objectives of the Vienna conference, the Romanian representatives stressed that the success of that conference depended on the joint action of the "Group of 77" in adopting tangible measures conducive to a change in the present-day international system--grounded on inequity, restrictions and discriminations--in elaborating a new concept of international scientific and technological cooperation which should genuinely insure the free access of each and every people to the achievements of modern science, the free transfer of technologies to all developing countries.

The UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development, the speaker further pointed out, is called upon to set tangible measures representing a real support to the countries' own development efforts to adopt resolutions conducive to the establishment of UN mechanisms, systems and programmes meant to meet the specific demands and concerns of the developing countries. The speaker also said that the Bucharest working meeting of the "Group of 77" should end in an agreement between the stands advocated by the participants with regard to the major problems of the Vienna Conference, for the adoption, by that conference, of a substantive programme of action, insuring the setting up of sufficiently powerful bodies within the UN for the translation into life of the objectives of the programme, additional resources on an internal and external plane, the setting up of an informational system which should support the developing countries in getting familiar with and choosing the technologies they need, the identification of new forms of cooperation among the developing countries and between them and the developed countries.

Speaking next were Abdelaziz Ben Dhia, minister of higher education and scientific research of Tunisia, the country that holds the presidency of the "Group of 77," Kenneth Dadzie, director-general for development and international economic cooperation under the UN, and Joao Frank Da Costa, secretary-general of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology, who expressed their conviction that the Bucharest meeting would be a fresh contribution to consolidating the unity and solidarity of the developing countries.

Then, the participants started examining the items on the meeting's agenda. The proceedings continue.

On Thursday evening, the Romanian delegation gave a reception in honor of the participants in the meeting.

BUCHAREST RADIO REPORTS ON ANDREW YOUNG'S RESIGNATION

AU170815 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 17 Aug 79 AU

[Text] A State Department spokesman has stated in connection with the reasons for the U.S. permanent UN representative Andrew Young's resignation that they are linked to the dissatisfaction among some influential U.S. political circles, especially in Congress, with his recent meeting at UN headquarters with the PLO permanent UN observer.

At a press conference, Andrew Young stated that he does not regret this meeting since he views it as serving the interests of the United States, Israel and the Arabs. He expressed his disapproval as regards the U.S. Government position of not recognizing the PLO.

TANJUG CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON ROMANIA'S ENERGY PROBLEMS

LD161144 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1000 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, August 16 (By TANJUG correspondent Aleksandar Markovic)--The serious extent of energy crisis in Romania can be measured by the steps already taken. Bucharest petrol stations have in the past few days seen unprecedented queues of cars. Drivers waited for hours to have their tanks filled, since there are rumours of a new rise in petrol prices. Romania has had two petrol price increases in the past two months.

Foreigners temporarily in Romania are "graded." Diplomats can buy petrol for hard currency at the price of 7.82 lei per liter; foreign correspondents, also for convertible currency, at the price of 8.82 lei per liter. Romanians buy "super" petrol (98 octane) at the new price of 7.50 lei per liter. The reasons for the grading can only be surmised, since the authorities are not even trying to explain why the classification was made.

The latest State Council decree on the introduction of measures for the rational use and lower consumption of electric energy and natural gas provides for a 40-percent decrease in the consumption of electricity in government offices and companies, as compared to last year. It has been stipulated that apartments can be heated to 18 degrees centigrade.

The Romanian petrol restriction measures also include the State Council decision on the odd-even petrol rationing plan, which has already come into effect, and the obligatory introduction of yellow licence plates for official vehicles, in order to have better control over them.

Romania imports around 16 million tons of oil per year, and produces around 14 million tons. The latest decision to concentrate on lignite production and consumption clearly speaks of the party and government's firm resolve to return to coal.

WORKING SCHEDULES CHANGE FOR NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

AU141536 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 14 Aug 79 AU

[Text] The Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee has established that Saturday, 25 August should become a nonworking day for working people's collectives in all socioeconomic units, except for enterprises and other production units with permanent production process. August 23, 24, 25 and 26 thus become holidays. To recover the extra free day, all industrial, construction, transportation and trade enterprises, state and cooperative agricultural units and all institutions will function normally on Sunday, 19 August.

County party organizations, party, trade union and Union of Communist Youth bodies and organizations, as well as working people's councils in enterprises, centrals and ministries, will insure the necessary technical and organizational conditions, as well as the necessary supplies of raw materials, other materials, tools and equipment for normal activity on 19 August. Ministries, other central bodies and executive committees of people's councils will establish special programs for trade, public transportation and other such units in order to adequately service the population in the 23-26 August period.

BRIEFS

GREEK OFFICIAL VISITS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/8/1979--T. Katrivanos, secretary-general of the Romanian-Hellenic Friendship House of Culture, paid a visit to Romania over August 4-16 at the invitation of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 16 Aug 79 AU]

DANISH PEACE DELEGATION VISITS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/8/1979--A delegation of the Danish Peace and Cooperation Committee visited Romania over August 9-16 at the invitation of the National Peace Committee. The delegation had interviews at the Grand National Assembly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Association of International Law and International Relations, the Brasov County Council of the Socialist Unity Front, the National Peace Committee. They saw round economic units and social and cultural establishments. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1751 GMT 16 Aug 79 AU]

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER VISITS ZAGREB, HOLDS TALKS

16 August Arrival

LD161038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0953 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] Zagreb--Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and foreign minister of the FRG, arrived by special plane in Zagreb today, where he was met and welcomed by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

The meeting at Zagreb airport was also attended by Milos Melovski, assistant federal secretary; Radovan Makiv, SFRY ambassador in Bonn; Ljubomir Majeric, member of the Croatian Assembly Executive Council and president of the Croatian Council for Relations With Foreign Countries; Kuzman Dimcevski, head of a department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and other officials.

Vrhovec Talks

LD161945 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, started their talks in Zagreb this morning, during which they exchanged views on questions of mutual interest and on international relations.

They noted the usefulness of their meeting, which represented the continuation of the past useful practice of developing bilateral relations and cooperation. In considering the situation in Europe they manifested a similarity of views despite the different internal and international positions of the two countries. In this connection they expressed the conviction that it is necessary to implement all the conclusions and attitudes of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, without setting any special questions aside, and that this constitutes a part of world detente as a whole. From this viewpoint, they stressed the need for careful preparations for the coming European conference in Madrid. In this connection the wish was expressed that this conference should be held at the highest possible level.

Josip Vrhovec and Hans-Dietrich Genscher also exchanged views on other international questions, especially on such crisis areas as the Middle East, Southeast Asia and southern Africa and, in that context, colonial problems.

On the German side, particular interest was shown in the current activities of nonalined countries and the coming summit in Havana. It was noted that the FRG views the nonalined movement as a factor of stability in international relations.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec expressed resolve on the need to preserve the nonalined movement from linking up with any bloc or with any bloc policy. Vrhovec also expressed the conviction that the meeting in Havana will represent a further affirmation of the original principles of orientation and unity of action of the nonalined movement.

The federal secretary also spoke about Yugoslavia's relations with the neighboring countries which, he said, are on the whole developing favorably.

During the morning talks Vrhovec and Genscher also considered bilateral relations which are said to be developing favorably. In this connection it was stressed that the difficulties which formerly existed have been basically overcome, and the desire was expressed for the continuing development of relations in the spirit of the mutual desire for stable relations, since there are no questions and problems which cannot be solved.

On the Yugoslav side the talks were also attended by Milos Melovski, assistant federal secretary; Kuzman Dimcevski, head of Department for Western Europe in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Vido Knezevic, head of Department for International Organizations; Ljubo Majeric, member of the Executive Council for the Croatian Assembly and chairman of the Republican Committee for Relations With Foreign Countries; and Radovan Makic, Yugoslav ambassador in Bonn. The FRG delegation comprises Dr Klaus Blech, director of the Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Horst Grabert, FRG ambassador to Yugoslavia; and other personalities.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a luncheon in the Villa Weiss for his visitor and the latter's aides. The luncheon was also attended by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly. Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and his guest, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, will resume their talks in the afternoon.

16 August Departure

LD161946 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, left Zagreb shortly before 1800 today after a 1-day visit to our country. At Zagreb airport he was seen off by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and by the people who took part in the talks between the two ministers.

During a conversation with newsmen, Josip Vrhovec and Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed the usefulness of meetings of this kind which can contribute to better mutual understanding. Foreign Minister Genscher pointed out that the FRG Government positively assesses Yugoslavia's role in the nonalined countries' movement and that it considers that Yugoslavia is playing in the interest of the universality of that movement a great role, not only as a member country of the movement, but also as a European country.

In Vrhovec's words, to the Yugoslav side in these talks it is of particular importance to hear the FRG Government's view on the importance of the policy of nonalinement; and also that the policy of nonalined countries, as an independent and nonbloc policy, represents a stabilizing element in international relations.

Josip Vrhovec also expressed our country's desire to continue to develop and promote relations with the FRG on stable foundations and on the basis of well-known principles, for which there is much stimulus. Vrhovec said that certain unsolved questions and difficulties have not been bypassed during the talks, during which the two sides expressed a high degree of understanding and desire to overcome them.

German Reportage on Talks

LD161940 Hamburg DPA in German 1507 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--The first meeting of ministers from Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic since relations were strained by the release of four suspected German terrorists in Belgrade last fall was marked by a revival of the political dialog between the two countries. Both sides described the atmosphere of the 1-day working meeting between Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Yugoslav counterpart, Josip Vrhovec, in the latter's home town of Zagreb, as distinctly friendly. It was stated that both sides consider that the time has come to reactivate relations.

During a break in the talks, Genscher told DPA that the fact the there is a lot in common between the views of the Federal Republic and nonalined Yugoslavia on international issues provides a good basis for this. The forthcoming conference of nonalined states in Havana was a topic of special interest for the exchange of views.

Genscher paid tribute to the importance of the nonalined movement and its independent character--championed by Yugoslavia--for international stability. It was confirmed by Foreign Minister Vrhovec, too, that both sides assess the results of the Commonwealth conference in Lusaka for a solution to the Rhodesia question as positive, and Genscher paid particular tribute here to Britain's role.

On the Middle East question, both sides see the need for a comprehensive settlement and for Arab unity as a prerequisite for this. The conflict of the Arab critics of the Egyptian peace with Israel is an important topic of the nonalined conference, to which a demand for the suspension of Egyptain membership has been submitted. Genscher advocated steps which would lead beyond the Egyptian-Israeli agreements.

Both ministers were of the opinion that the second Helsinki follow-up conference should be so thoroughly prepared that it could take place at a high, or even the highest, political level, and prevent the process of detente started in Helsinki from becoming overwhelmed by technicalities. They hope that the ratification of SALT II will give an impetus to the Vienna East-West talks on troop reduction (MBFR).

The Yugoslav side did not lay any great emphasis during the talks on its concern that the German authorities should adopt a more energetic stand against activities hostile to the regime and terrorist activities by emigre Croats in the Federal Republic. Questions of joint action to combat terrorism are to be discussed by the interior ministers at a later date. It is said that they will meet before the end of the year.

The Yugoslav press depicted the Yugoslav trade deficit with the Federal Republic as a dominant topic at the talks. It was stated in German delegation circles that Bonn is now willing to resume its active support in the Yugoslav negotiations with the EEC on a new agreement with better marketing facilities.

Genscher also made the acquaintance of the new secretary of the Yugoslav party Presidium, Dusan Dragosavac, in Zagreb. The planned meeting with state and party Presidium member Vladimir Bakaric did not take place, owing to the illness of this close confidant of President Josip Broz Tito. The Zagreb meeting, which was scheduled to end in the late afternoon, was a continuation of an exchange of views which Genscher and Vrhovec started in Bad Reichenhall a year ago.

RESIGNATION OF ANDREW YOUNG DRAWS COMMENT

Israeli Pressure

LD161214 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Bozidar Djurica commentary: "The Fall of Andrew Young"]

[Text] United Nations--The diplomatic world at the United Nations obviously regrets the departure of U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young. The reactions to this event are of surprise that in the present delicate conditions, Young's mission has been discontinued. At the same time, part of the diplomatic world is also showing anxiety, finding that this is an indication that official America is, at this critical time, unwilling to shift from its position of pro-Israeli exclusiveness in favor of a just settlement of the Palestinian question.

Reactions in the diplomatic corridors suggest almost undividedly that the U.S. ambassador was "tumbled" because he attempted, by having the first contact with a PLO representative, to show how he wished to see U.S. Middle East policy evolve. Recently, Andrew Young has been subjected to unprecedentedly great pressure from pro-Israeli (?lobby) through the powerful media of the press, radio and television. Demands were made for his removal. A fiery barrage of abuse has been directed against the person of the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

Young's activity on this international stage was conceived of as an attempt to make his own contribution to the United States and its standing in a way that seemed greater and clearer than that of official political moves. From time to time, observers of this scene witnessed Andrew Young--one of the former leaders of the black civil rights movement and a man with liberal views about the world--taking steps outside the diplomatic routine, certainly going ahead of the official line. It was often interpreted that he thereby made U.S. policy more understandable and acceptable.

Young's contact with the PLO is undoubtedly the most major and far-reaching step in this, and this brought about his downfall. But it is believed that this very move will remain as one valuable testimony whose effects will not be able to be ignored. This move is in line with the path marked out by the world at the United Nations as the path for settlement in the interests of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

"The PLO is a force which can no longer be ignored....I did what I considered I had to do.... If I were ever in a similar position again, I do not think I would act in any different way than now"--These, among others, were Young's words after it was disclosed that he had to leave the United Nations.

At the height of the debate on human rights, when the tone in the domestic press and on television marked, to a great degree, ideological confrontation, Ambassador Young stood out with the famous statement that there were "political prisoners" in his own country.

His statement 1 year ago that the "Cuban presence" in Angola also means a "factor of stability" also sounded here very much like a "deviation." In line with this broadening of scope for U.S. policy on the UN stage, was his involvement in favor of recognition of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front forces, then the rejection and virtual disqualification of the "elections" in Rhodesia, and also his open confrontation with the South African occupation in Namibia and with the policy of racism as a whole.

But Andrew Young's departure is most commented upon in the light of the expectations that deliberation on the rights of the Palestinian people will be continued in the Security Council on 23 August. When this debate was postponed last month at the joint suggestion of the United States, Kuwait--on behalf of the Arab group--and the PLO, there were many signs that one could expect the long-awaited evolution of official U.S. policy toward recognition of the PLO as an essential factor and respect for the national rights of the Palestinian people, which the world assembly desires to guarantee to the Palestinian people. In the meantime, Andrew Young made contact with Zuhdi at-Tarazi, PLO representative at the United Nations, which brought about this [words indistinct] hence the widespread opinions that the forthcoming debate [words indistinct] on 23 August [words indistinct] "shift" in U.S. policy. With this in mind, the fall of the U.S. ambassador has aroused evident anxiety.

The reaction of observer At-Tarazi at the United Nations last night was primarily an attempt to tell Americans what measure of influence the Israeli lobby has in their country. He was extremely frank in this. He said: "It has been confirmed that the United States has no freedom of action in the conduct of its own policy in the Middle East. The PLO obviously regrets this and states that the United States is "disqualified as an unbiased partner" in efforts to come to an all-embracing and just settlement in the Middle East.

U.S. Policy Failure

LD161741 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington--Ambassador Andrew Young's resignation is to be regarded more as the failure of U.S. policy to adapt itself to the real situation in the Middle East at this crucial moment of heterogeneous efforts to settle the problem than as a result of his diplomatic mistakes, conscious or unconscious.

It is believed in U.S. political circles that by resigning Young has only done a service, primarily to his friend Carter, who, due to domestic and international circumstances, cannot pass over Young's "error" in talking with the Palestinians, and that the resignation has certainly brought important and major political credit to Young himself. In submitting his resignation, which Carter accepted with great difficulty, Young proceeded with the conviction that he had first and foremost done the best he could for his country's interests; he stated that he does not repent of what he did, for diplomatic and protocol frameworks were too narrow for him, and he repeated that he would do the same again in the future were he in a similar situation.

As a result of the clear violation of American diplomatic and political orientations, everyone in Washington formally agrees that Andrew Young had to go, that Carter had to accept his resignation. In essence, however, everyone considers that Young did the best he could. In this respect, it is very characteristic that none of the editorials in today's newspapers--and they are all about Young--censure the ambassador for the essence of the "violation" committed, only because he told "half the truth to the State Department and the White House" about his meeting with the Palestinian representative.

In fact, Young voluntarily did what the American Government itself had already done. Yesterday's discovery and admission that the American ambassador in Vienna had met with PLO representatives three times not only confirms this but provokes the conviction that some other official American representatives also have similar contacts, but that they are either well hidden or have not yet been discovered.

It is a matter of reality in today's Middle East course that the United States is involved more than anyone else. The PLO can no longer be avoided in this process and this is what the White House and State Department already accept as a fact, but due to its obligations toward Israel they cannot admit it publicly.

In this respect, today's commentary by the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has been singled out here. It says that it is "improbable and scandalous that the U.S. Government has been brought into a position in which it cannot speak with whom it wants, when it wants and on the subject it wants." The paper says that "the United States has in fact lost control of its foreign policy when another country, Israel, effectively blocks its diplomatic contacts." It is absurd, the paper adds, that the American UN ambassador, who is also the chairman of the Security Council this month, cannot meet the PLO representatives. This makes the incident even more depressing.

Young's resignation took place as a result of pressure by the Israeli Government and strong pro-Israeli circles here, before which the American Government bowed down, only because of its public obligation that its representatives should not have direct contacts with the PLO as long as this organization does not recognize the existence of Israel.

Young's resignation is dealing a strong political blow to Carter's administration and to President Carter personally. Above all, a capable politician from a very influential and sensitive place has been removed, the politician who has until now done the most in bringing the United States closer to Third World countries, as well as in solving problems and formulating current American policy on Africa, Asia and other areas. The acceptance of Young's resignation represents a blow for the government and for Carter personally in the sense that it comes directly after the government reorganization which has just ended, in which Carter has already removed five of his ministers. Politically, this could damage Carter among the black minority.

Apart from this, Young's resignation is not even pacifying Israel or the Jewish lobby in America, for they still suspect that the United States will soon or in the future change its stance toward the PLO and have to establish certain contacts. One positive thing, as it is being interpreted here, could be the fact that Young will stay in his post this month certainly (when the debate on the rights of the Palestinians will be held in the Security Council), before the nomination of a new ambassador, which might be (?postponed). Another fact is that Young, as he stated, will decisively join in the forthcoming campaign for Jimmy Carter's reelection.

NONALINED TALKS WITH ARGENTINA IN BUENOS AIRES END

LD161536 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Buenos Aires, August 16 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav-Argentine consultations, which thoroughly examined current questions in connection with the forthcoming nonaligned summit, have ended in Buenos Aires.

The Yugoslav delegation was headed by Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milorad Pesic. The Argentine delegation was headed by Ministry of Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Carlos Cavandoli. Both sides expressed the wish that the Havana summit will, like all nonaligned gatherings to date, contribute to strengthening the unity of the nonaligned movement and its action capacity, on the basis of the authentic principles of the policy of non-alignment as an active, independent and non-bloc factor.

VRHOVEC TO VISIT CYPRUS 17-19 AUGUST

LD161440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1349 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Nicosia--Political circles in Nicosia attribute great importance to the forthcoming visit to Cyprus by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs. The Yugoslav diplomatic head will be received during the course of his visit by President Kiprianou and Mikhailidhis, president of the House of Representatives.

Talks between Rolandhis, minister of foreign affairs of Cyprus, and Federal Secretary Vrhovec are planned for Saturday morning. It is expected that the two ministers will exchange opinions on the further development of bilateral relations and the topical international situation. Particular attention will be devoted to the activity of the nonalined countries before the imminent summit in Havana.

In connection with the federal secretary's visit, the Greek Cypriot press has published several favorable articles in which stress is laid upon the traditional friendship between the two countries and their long years of close cooperation in the nonalined movement.

Predeparture Tito Reception

LD171102 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, before the latter's official friendly visit to the Republic of Cyprus.

17 August Belgrade Departure

LD170932 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0813 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left Belgrade for Nicosia this morning on a 2-day friendly visit to Cyprus at the invitation of Nikolaos Rolandhis, minister of foreign affairs.

The heads of diplomacy of Yugoslavia and Cyprus will exchange views on the further development and promotion of bilateral relations and on the international situation. The two ministers are expected to pay particular attention in their talks to the nonalined countries' activities during the preparations for the forthcoming sixth summit meeting in Havana.

During his stay in Nicosia, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, will be received by President Kiprianou and by President of the House of Representatives Mikhailidhis.

Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, also left with Josip Vrhovec.

At Belgrade airport the federal secretary was seen off by Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Also present at the departure was Andonis Vakis, charge d'affaires of the Republic of Cyprus to the SFRY.

Cypriot Reportage

For Nicosia Domestic Service reportage on Josip Vrhovec's 2-day visit to Cyprus beginning August 17, see the Cyprus section of the 16 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL ENVOY ARRIVES, RECEIVED BY IKONIC

LD162244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1858 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Betty Kaunda arrived in Belgrade this afternoon in her capacity as the special envoy of Dr Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia.

At Belgrade airport, Betty Kaunda was welcomed by Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, together with his wife. He later gave a dinner in honor of the guest from Zambia.

Also present at the welcoming ceremony were Nikolay Mandic, head of the SFRY Presidency service for foreign political questions; Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, together with his wife; A.N. Kalyati, ambassador of the Republic of Zambia to the SFRY, together with his wife; and others.

CORRECTIONS TO BORBA SCORING OF BELGRADE WRITERS' ATTACKS

The following corrections should be made to the item entitled "Belgrade BORBA Scores Bulgarian Writers' Attacks," published in the 15 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, I 4:

Page I 5, third paragraph, line one, substitute the word "remain" for phrase "not be."

Page I 5, seventh paragraph, line three, omit closing quotes after word "tolerated." Add closing quotes after last word in same paragraph.

Page I 6, second paragraph, line one, omit closing quotes after word "readiness." Line two, same paragraph, add closing quotes after word "cooperation."

Same paragraph, sixth line, substitute phrase "authentic present" for word "authenticity."

TANJUG REPORTS ON SERBIAN ELECTRICITY SHORTAGE

LD162322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Serbia proper [without Kosovo and Vojvodina] is now short of 8 million kilowatt hours of electric power each day. By the end of the year, the planned shortage of 263 million kilowatt hours will increase by another 400 million kilowatts due to the delay in the construction of new power stations whose completions were planned for this year.

These figures, announced at today's meeting of the Serbian Executive Council, show the full seriousness of the electric power situation, which can only be improved by greater production and saving of electricity. The present shorgage, which is greater than planned due to the third aggregate of the "Nikola Tesla" power station being out of action, is being made up with supplies from abroad and the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and by the operation of hydroelectric power accumulation stations whose situation is still favorable, although they have already used up the reserves planned for the autumn and winter.

According to preliminary data, in the first 6 months of this year, the economy in Serbia proper registered losses of 1.6 billion dinars--17 percent more than in the same period last year. The losses were registered by 446 basic organizations of associated labor employing 110,000 workers, which is slightly less than last year. It is expected that a small number of organizations will be compelled to pay only guaranteed personal incomes.

TITO CONTINUES COASTAL TRIP ABOARD NAVAL TRAINING SHIP

Zadar Departure

AU161048 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 16 Aug 79 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has left Zadar aboard the Yugoslav Navy training ship Galeb. Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of Croatia, and Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, accompanied Comrade Tito.

President Tito will stay on the island of Rab, where he will meet representatives of the sociopolitical life of the island and the Rijeka region.

Arrival at Rab

LD161359 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1113 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Rab--At noon today, Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and the LCY, left Zadar on the Yugoslav Navy training ship Galeb for the island of Rab, where the inhabitants and numerous guests spending their summer holidays on this beautiful island in the upper Adriatic gave him an exceptionally cordial and warm welcome.

Arriving on Rab with President Tito were Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Milka Planinc, president of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee; and other officials.

The president of the republic stopped for some time to talk with representatives of this island commune and of the Rijeka region.

Tito Discussion on Rab

LD162302 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2118 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Rab, August 16 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia has done everything for the non-aligned conference in Havana to be successful, stated President Tito today during a brief visit to the northern Adriatic island of Rab.

In spite of the attempts to break the movement of non-aligned, this movement is expanding, President Tito said. The countries which, owing to the criteria adopted or for other reasons, cannot be full-fledged members of the movement--keep coming forward with the wish to attend the forthcoming summit at least as observers or guests.

Noting that the movement of non-alignment includes ninety-three countries or two-thirds of mankind, and that more countries wish to join it permanently appear, Tito pointed out: "This means that people throughout the world, irrespective of the internal social problems in their countries, want to live independently and wish that there be no more war". The expectations that the movement of non-alignment may be the factor which would prevent a new world conflict are not unfounded, the Yugoslav president added.

"You see, for instance, that in recent years, ever since the non-aligned countries have achieved majority in the United Nations, no great power can any longer impose its own policy," President Tito said.

The Yugoslav president noted that wishes to follow a socialist road are emerging everywhere, and said that socialism today has become "a citizen of the world". Many countries which have freed themselves from colonialism and live in independence, want to build socialism. "Of course", the president added, "this does not go easy, these are complex and difficult processes".

President Tito went on to say it is known that Yugoslavia assists newly-liberated African and Asian countries not only politically and morally, but also with money, armaments and food.

Speaking of Yugoslavia's internal situation, President Tito pointed out that Yugoslavia may serve as an example of how united and firm a multinational country can be. Therefore, he said, we must preserve the brotherhood and unity of our peoples, and we must deal--as we do--with the various problems between individual constituent republics and provinces by way of reaching agreement.

President Tito also said 250 thousand people find employment in Yugoslavia each year and that the country would increasingly be able to employ all its working population at home, to earn more and live better. He also called for more discipline in investment, and pointed out that the construction "will go as far as the resources will permit."

Tito Praise for Local Development

AU162116 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 16 Aug 79 AU

[President Tito's statement to local leaders at the Hotel International in Rab on 16 August--recorded]

[Text] First of all, I want to express warmest thanks on my own behalf and on behalf of all my comrades who have come with me (?to visit you). I want to express our thanks for the warm welcome accorded to us by the people of your island and to thank you, comrade leaders, who also accorded us pleasant hospitality.

(?I have been pleasantly) surprised by the successes you have achieved, especially regarding per capita income. You are above the Yugoslav average. I have also been surprised to learn that you also have agriculture, and that in agriculture you especially cultivate vegetables and so forth, which is extraordinarily important. In a word: I would wish to hear everywhere what I have heard here, but (?unfortunately) I cannot say that yet.

There are people, there are places that still are not doing well, You have also had no losses. (?I like that but) I rarely hear it. But your island is inhabited very densely. It is a small island and it has a relatively large population. That means that you have started well and you have worked well. I wish you to continue along that road in the future, too.

I wish that all our islands, which at one time were used simply to supply emigrants, (?would do likewise). Immediately after the war, I was on some of these islands where all the houses were empty; everybody had left. Now that we have developed tourism, many appear to return home. They return home for they know that Yugoslavia now is a tourist country and that it has (?a suitable) infrastructure, that it has developed transportation and so forth, and that one lives much better here than one used to live.

We still have difficulties, but I must say that when you now look at Yugoslavia, wherever you go, there is not a place where some construction would not be taking place. By God, there are high rises even in villages. They build high rises. They live better. Nobody eats corn bread now, everybody eats wheat bread.

Our unity is very important (?for us), the unity of people regardless of the many nationalities. Strong discipline, too, we must take care that we do not spend more than we produce, which is done in our country. We must constantly struggle against those attempts. Everybody wants to have everything, as much as possible.

You know, we [illegible] reached a stage where 29,000 new enterprises were to be constructed. Just think : 29,000 enterprises to be constructed! And now we have (?resolved that) we cannot allow this. As much will be built as can be paid for, and not above that. In a word, well, a little more discipline, a little more responsibility is still needed in our country, and everything will be well.

Dear comrades, I wish you may achieve even great successes in our island, that you may develop tourism and so forth even more. I wish you may always be above the Yugoslav average. Thank you. [applause]

SOSKIC FUNERAL TAKES PLACE IN TITOGRAD 14 AUGUST

AU141710 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1455 GMT on 14 August, jointly with Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skopje, Novi Sad and Pristina, carries a 54-minute Radio Titograd live relay from the Titograd city cemetary of the funeral of Budimir Soskic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. The announcer says that the following are standing as the last guard of honor at the bier: Vidoje Zarkovic, Veljko Milatovic, Vojo Srzentic, Dobroslav Culafic, Momcilo Cemovic, Duoko Pajkovic, Branko Pavicevic and Slobodan Filipovic.

The delegations attending the funeral are listed as follows: a delegation of the LCY Central Committee headed by Lazar Mojsov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; a delegation of the SFRY Assembly headed by President Dragoslav Markovic; a delegation of the SAWPY Federal Conference headed by Secretary Istvan Rajcan; a delegation of the Council of the Federation headed by Veluko Zekovic; a delegation of Bosnia-Hercegovina headed by Niko Mihaljevic, president of the Assembly; a delegation of Croatia headed by Emma Derosi-Bjelajac, vice president of the Assembly; a delegation of Serbia headed by Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Assembly; a delegation of Slovenia headed by Milan Kucan, president of the Assembly; a delegation of Macedonia headed by Mito Micajkov, vice president of the Assembly; a delegation of Kosovo headed by Dzavid Namani, president of the Assembly; a delegation of Vojvodina headed by Vilmos Molnar, president of the Vojvodina Assembly.

The funeral orations are delivered by Slobodan Filipovic, president of the Titograd Communal Assembly; an Ivangrad official; and Vojo Srzentic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro.